Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.



# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,583—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1899.



OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

The Best and most Complete Guide in India. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.


## SHIPPING.


### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1899. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M.L. CARTHAGE | 5198 | C. Gadd | 8th April |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | A. Symons | 15th " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7556 | E. H. Gordon | 22nd " |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | F. Cole | 29th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 6887 | W. Wheler | 6th May, |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | A. Symons | 13th " |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7012 | G. Langbourne | 20th " |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | F. Cole | 27th " |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7908 | J. L. Pardit | 3rd June. |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | A. Symons | 10th " |
| M.L. CARTHAGE | 5198 | C. Gadd | 17th " |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | F. Cole | 24th " |

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th March, 1899.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain | Tons | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| * AMPHITRITE | G. Costanzo | 3,827 | 15th April 1899. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Nicolich | 4,212 | 1st May 1899. |
| IMPERATOR | Brelich | 4,139 | 1st June 1899. |

* Saloon passage fls. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE | A. Mitis | 5,095 | 7th April 1899. |
| MARIA VALERIE | A. Fellner | 4,235 | 7th May 1899. |
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | C. Androvich | 4,409 | 7th June 1899. |

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 6 months | Rs. 960 | Rs. 575 |
| Available for 12 months | " 1,060 | " 625 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| VINDOBONA | C. Bellen | 4,351 | 22nd April 1899. |

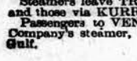
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 2, 1899.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.


## SHIPPING.


### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,152 tons, on the 11th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 8th April, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bundee Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 12th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 18th April.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 10th April, calling at Karachi, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 8th April.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

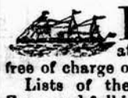
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th April, 1899.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

*VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CALEDONIEN | 4,232 | Durrande | 11th Apr. 1899 |
| OCEANIEN | 4,249 | Schmitz | 9th May, 1899 |
| SALAZIE | 4,255 | Negre | 6th June 1899 |
| LAOS | 6,357 | Fiandin | 4th July 1899 |
| SYDNEY | 4,253 | Aubert | 1st Aug. 1899 |
| OCEANIEN | 4,249 | Schmitz | 29th Aug. 1899. |

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| TONKIN | 6,246 | Vaquier | 4th May, 1899. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY, Esplanade Road. KARACHI, Bunder Road.

### HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

### TREACHER & CO, LD.,

SHIPPERS OF THE WELL-KNOWN

### HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

THE QUALITY and CONDITION of all Spirits sold by this Company ARE GUARANTEED!

### WHISKIES.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| TREACHER'S "FINE OLD GLENLIVET" ..... per doz. | 24 0 | 27 0 |
| " SPECIAL LIQUEUR ..... per doz. | 32 8 | 36 8 |
| " HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, Phœnix Whisky ..... per doz. | 26 0 | 29 0 |
| " "OLD IRISH" ..... per doz. | 26 0 | 29 0 |
| " "DIABETES" WHISKY ..... per doz. | 25 0 | 28 0 |
| " SPECIAL WHISKY ..... per doz. | 23 8 | 26 8 |

### SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

### TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

### REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

### McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

### HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

### REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

### HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

### McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

GENUINE

### HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box has the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

### RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,

18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.

SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

AT

### THE QUEEN'S HALL LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS.

JULIUS BLUTHNER'S

### ALIQUOT GRAND PIANOFORTE

is used by the celebrated accompanist and pianist, Mr. S. LIDDLE in accompanying the LEADING VOCALISTS of the WORLD. A clear proof that

### THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTE

possesses the Most Wonderfully Pure, Refined and Sympathetic Tone.

THE MUSICAL QUALITIES OF THE

BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES

ARE UNSURPASSED.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY and POONA.
J. E. BEVAN & CO., CALCUTTA.

### PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT BYCULLA, CUMBALLA HILL AND POONA.

NOTA BENE.

In this country, and especially in these times, one's larder should be stocked with the very best of everything.

STORES.— Our Stores Department is replenished fortnightly with fresh supplies from the best Houses in England.

WINES.— These we import direct from well-known Growers, hence we supply the highest class at reasonable prices.

SPIRITS.— Our long experience enables us to supply the very best, and our Whiskies and Brandies are well-known all over India.

GUARANTEE.— We guarantee all our goods, and will exchange or allow for anything unsatisfactory.

PRICE LIST.— Our monthly Stores List will be sent post free to any address, and if you do not receive it regularly, we shall be glad to add your name to our register.

### NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Electro-Plated Ware. | Vaporizers. | Champagne Taps. |
| Parrot Cages. | Games of all Kinds. | Writing Cases. |
| Breeding Cages. | Hanging Baskets. | Harlequin Tea Sets. |
| Aluminium Ware. | French Scented Soaps. | French Provisions. |
| Singing Birds in Cages. | Gold Jewellery. | Albums. |
| Toys in Varieties. | Ladies Fans. | Zelonite Goods. |
| Bottle Locks. | Toilet Requisites. | Scent Cases. |
| Stationeries. | Centre Pieces. | Sponges. |
| Brushes of all Kinds. | Bird Cages | Dog Collars. |
| Tantalus Frames. | Gold Pencil Cases. | Jet Ornaments. |
| Ladies' Companions. | Mechanical Toys. | Holdalls. |
| Scrap Books. | Glassware. | Silver Jewellry. |
| Ice Refrigerators. | Bathing Tubs. | |

### BOLTON & COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

### EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

### HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

### INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.
BOMBAY : Esplanade Road. KARACHI : Bunder Road.
Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

### MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

### MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

| Menist's Spectacles. | Gold. Rs. | Silver Rs. | Steel. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turnpin Sides ..... | 60 | 23 | 16 |
| With Single temple Sides | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| Solders ..... | 50 | 23 | 16 |

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Sold and Steel "Movilletto" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock.

REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globuls, Spectacles from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### QUICK ROUTE THROUGH AMERICA.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI and NAGASAKI through the famous Inland Sea of JAPAN, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful Scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific." Layovers are granted at Honolulu enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North Western Railway it requires but 4 1-2 days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries, revolved in modern Railway travel.

For further information apply to—

WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co., Calcutta.
THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
General Passenger Agents,
San Francisco Overland Route,
No. 4, Water Street,
Yokohama, Japan.

### CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE

ONE new ENGLISH BUILT half C Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood.

One new English-built C under-spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood and with patent brake.

English-built Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & CO.

### FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajl Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### THACKER & CO., LD.
BOMBAY.

POPULAR 'COLONIAL' NOVELS.
Each Rs. 1-12.

The Trail of the Sword. By Gilbert Parker. Illustrated.
When Valmond came to Pontiac. By Gilbert Parker.
An Adventurer of the North. By Gilbert Parker.
The Seats of the Mighty. By Gilbert Parker. Illustrated.
The Pomp of the Lavilettes. By Gilbert Parker.
The Battle of the Strong. By Gilbert Parker.
Tales of Mean Streets. By Arthur Morrison.
A Creel of Irish Stories. By Jane Barlow.
From the East unto the West. By Jane Barlow.
Gallia. By Menie Muriel Dowie, Author of 'A Girl in the Karpathians.'
Sir Robert's fortune. By Mrs. Oliphant.
The two Marys. By Mrs. Oliphant.
The Lady's Walk. By Mrs. Oliphant.
Maelcho. A Historical Romance. By the Hon. Emily Lawless.
Traits and Confidences. By the Hon. Emily Lawless.
The Moving Finger. By Mary Gaunt.
Kirkham's Find. By Mary Gaunt.
Deadman's. By Mary Gaunt.
A Flash of Summer. By Mrs. W. K. Clifford. Author of 'Aunt Anne.'
The Queensberry Cup. By Clive Philipps Wolley.
The King of Andaman. By J. Maclaren Cobban.
Wilt thou have this woman? By J. Maclaren Cobban.
The Angel of the Covenant. By J. Maclaren Cobban.
An Electric Spark. By G. Manville Fenn.
The Stolen Bacillus. By H. G. Wells.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
EXPRESS WEEKLY TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY, NERAL, KHANDALLA AND LONAULI.

ON SATURDAY, the Eighth April, 1899, and subsequent SATURDAYS, until further Notice, Special Express Trains will RUN WEEKLY from Victoria Terminus to Lonauli, RETURNING on the MONDAY following (unless otherwise notified), for the conveyance of First and Second Class Passengers and for their Servants (in third class) only, to the Time Bills quoted below :—

| DOWN TRAIN. ON SATURDAYS. | H. M. | UP TRAIN. ON MONDAYS. | H. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Victoria Terminus | D 7 15 | Lonauli | D 7 15 |
| Bombay | D 15 25 | Khandalla | A 7 24 |
| Neral | A 16 39 | Do. | D 7 27 |
| Do. | D 16 41 | Neral | A 8 52 |
| Khandalla | A 18 16 | Do. | D 8 55 |
| Do. | D 18 19 | Victoria Terminus, Bombay | A 10 10 |
| Lonauli | A 18 31 | | |

Ordinary Fares will be charged for these Express Trains.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 3rd of April, 1899.

### NOTICE.
I do hereby give Notice that from the 7th instant till the 7th July next, any DOGS FOUND STRAYING in the Streets or beyond the Enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs, will be destroyed in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1853.

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 5th April, 1899.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 6th April, 1899.

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| 25 | 11 8 0 | 25 | 15 7 0 | 25 | 13 13 0 |
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| 35 | 14 2 0 | 35 | 22 13 0 | 35 | 19 1 0 |
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PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£500,000
RESERVE FUND .....£280,000
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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885,
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

| | Rs. |
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| PAID-UP CAPITAL | 40,00,000 |
| RESERVES AND REST | 13 37,417 |
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum, up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 6 per cent., 12 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 9 months at 5 per cent., 6 months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.
Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.
PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.
N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of either or survivor.
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.
CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.
INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.
Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | $ 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANDAKAN. |
| CALCUTTA | MANILA. | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA |

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
47 Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at St. Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere
LONDON 52 —Threadneedle Street, E.C
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Frs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000)
LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on applications.
Deposits are received for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera. In the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yens | 12,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | " | 10,500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | " | 6,950,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, and THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured.

## NOTICES.

**KING, KING & Co.,**
BOMBAY.
**KING, HAMILTON & Co.,**
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
**HENRY S. KING & CO.**

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th April 1899, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Statements of Account's for the year ending 31st December, 1898.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 26th April, 1899, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th March, 1899.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Esplanade Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th April, 1899, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1898.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 26th April, 1899, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th March, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

**J. RATILAL & Co.,**
TOBACCONISTS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON
FOR
LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S.
CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO SPECIALITIES.

TOBACCOS
Put up in ¼ lb. Patent Air-tight Tins.

JESSAMINE.
"LOG CABIN."
MAY BLOSSOM.
GOLDEN BIRDSEYE.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.
PRIZE MEDAL BIRDSEYE.
VIKING NAVY CUT (Full).
VIKING NAVY CUT (Medium).
FLAKED GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW

CIGARETTES

JESSAMINE. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes, with a holder.
MAY BLOSSOM. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes, with a holder.
NEEDLE POINT. Each packet containing 10 cigarettes, wrapped in foil with a nice picture.

AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE
QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.
Goods at any time found affected replaced at shortest notice.

All inquiries to be referred to
**J. RATILAL & Co.,**
Tobacconists,
BOMBAY.
BRANCH:
66, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE:
406, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.

THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished known as FLORENCE HALL, at Mahableshwar.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No noise, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.


# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water, 9·48m., 8·28s. Low water, 2·0m., 1·53s.
Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Telegraph Recreation Club dance.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—An Arabian gazelle (Gazella Arabica) has been presented to the zoological collection by Rao Saheb Keshowji Nuthoo Sellar.

A JUROR'S FINE REMITTED.—Captain G. W. Ringheim, who was fined Rs. 30 for non-attendance as a common juror, had the fine remitted on having explained his absence.

VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, NASSIK.—3,343 patients were treated during the month of March last, among whom 2,478 were Hindus, 815 Mahomedans, 2 Parsees, and 48 Christians.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Trieste, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office at 3 p.m., to-morrow.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per exprs s. s. Triste, will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m., to-morrow.

EFFECTS OF DRINK.—Abdool Rahiman, a dock labourer, complained to the police on Tuesday morning that on the previous night he was returning home from work, when, on the Frere Road, someone came from behind and struck him on the head with a stick inflicting a wound about two inches long. The complainant was then under the influence of liquor, and could not say who struck him. The police had the man removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

BURGLARY AT PARSEE BAZAAR STREET.—Govardhan Luximon, a Hindu, residing in Parsee Bazaar Street, has reported to the police that owing to a case of plague having occurred in his house, he locked up the place on the evening of the 2nd instant and went to reside at Nagdavie Street. On the following day he went back to his house to see if everything was in proper order, when he found the lock on the door forced open, the room entered, and gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 740, stolen. The police are investigating the matter.

TRINITY COLLEGE, LONDON (for Musical Education and Examination, instituted 1872).—The next (23rd Annual Series of) local Examinations in Music for certificates in the Theory of Music will be held in Bombay early in June. Application forms can be obtained from the local Secretary. The last day of entry is April 15th. President: H. E. Lady Sandhurst, Local Secretary: Mr. F. Seymour Dove, Committee: Colonel Gerald Martin, Messrs Basil Scott, G. R. Johnston, R. N. Mant, Captain Jennings, R. B. Nixon, T. Savage, R. Vincent, Allan Kidney, F. Anderson, A. Pell, A. Mallandaine, Signor Scrinzi, Mrs. Seymour Dove, Madame Lily Howard, and Madame Schultz.

FRAUD BY A SERVANT.—Lukhmichund Kaluram reports that on the 22nd ultimo, he entrusted his servant with a hundi for Rs. 250 to cash. Later on the same day, the servant returned and reported to his master that he had been swindled of the amount by a townsman. The master thereupon instituted private enquiry, and two days after he obtained information that the servant despatched Rs. 243 by a money order to Sambhur and absconded from Bombay to a village, called Harat, near Jodhpore State. The complainant informed the police that the hakim of the village has recovered the amount despatched by money order. A telegram has been sent to the hakim to have the servant arrested.

A DISHONEST BILL-COLLECTOR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Coxen charged Udowji Parmanand, a bill-collector in the service of Nusserwanji Nowrosji, a grocer, with criminal breach of trust in respect of three sums of money, namely, Rs. 200, Rs. 25, and Rs. 50, which he had recovered from one Dahya Joosub. Mr. Oliviera, pleader, prosecuted. The case for the prosecution was that the accused was in the habit of collecting outstandings on behalf of his master, and in that capacity he had misappropriated about Rs. 2,000. On the matter being reported to the police, the latter succeeded in recovering Rs. 643 from the accused. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to an aggregate term of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of March last the number of Hindu patients last treated in the dispensary are classified as stated below:—

| Castes. | Men. | Women | Childn. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bhattias | 17 | 7 | 7 | 31 |
| Vanias | 27 | 11 | 9 | 47 |
| Brahmins | 43 | 15 | 11 | 69 |
| Lohanas | 7 | 3 | ... | 10 |
| Other castes | 86 | 17 | 26 | 129 |
| Total | 180 | 53 | 53 | 286 |

The average daily attendance was 76.

THE BURGLARY AT PAREL.—At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Magistrate, Syed Ahmed Fazale, a Mahomedan, was charged with housebreaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments and currency notes, valued at Rs. 980, the property of Mr. Ahmed Ladak, son-in-law of the late Sir Tharia Topan, residing at Sopari Baugh Road, Parel. The facts of the case have already been reported. The police on receiving certain information arrested the accused, who took the police to the house of one Beebi Noor, at Ghogari Mohalla. The latter produced four gold bangles, valued at Rs. 200, which she alleged were given to her by the accused for safe custody. The police then arrested a Pathan, named Faizali Rajoo, at 8 p.m. on Tuesday at Memonwada Road, who took the police to a boarding house kept by one Alibux on the same road. Alibux produced ornaments, of the value of Rs. 580, which were given him by Faizali for safe custody. The case was remanded pending further enquiry.

CURIOUS WAY OF SETTLING WITH HIS CREDITOR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Haylor charged one Suban, a Julai, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with causing hurt to one Dibu Lalu, also a Julai. Both the accused and the complainant reside at Ripon Road. It appears that about three months ago accused borrowed Rs. 3 from the complainant. The latter demanded the repayment of the loan, but the accused put him off from time to time on various pretences. On Tuesday morning, complainant met the accused on Ripon Road and demanded the settlement of the debt. The accused refused to do so, and an altercation ensued between the party. In the scuffle that followed, the accused knocked the complainant down on the ground and gave him a fair thrashing. Some townsmen interfered and disengaged them. The complainant in the struggle sustained a fracture of the left arm. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Oomercarry, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on view of the body of Dashrat Hari, a labourer, aged thirty years. On Tuesday last, deceased, along with several other labourers, was working in the B. B. and C. I. Railway gun carriage yard at Colaba. The work was knocked off as usual at 6 o'clock in the evening and deceased was returning home. While he was near the Fire Brigade station, on Hornby Road, a hack victoria, occupied by some European ladies, came from the opposite direction. The deceased was about three paces from the footpath on the east side of the road, and the gharry was coming on the same side at a moderate speed. Suddenly the deceased was knocked down by the horse attached to the victoria. The driver immediately pulled up, and the deceased was pulled out from under the horse. He was then bleeding from a wound at the back of his head. The police appeared on the scene and removed Dashrat to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the wound was dressed and he was asked to remain in the hospital, but he refused to do so. He was then placed in a labour cart and carried to his house. On being removed from the cart Dashrat was found unconscious. He remained in that state until 10 p.m., when he died. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY'S CARRIAGE.—Last night, while Sir Jamsetjee was engaged at a wedding dinner party in the bungalow occupied by Mr. N. A. F. Moos, Superintendent of the Colaba Observatory, leaving his carriage and pair outside, on the main road, Mr. Kelly, riding on his bicycle, ran right through between the two horses. The animals, a splendid pair of Australians, were frightened, and they both reared, and coming down upon Mr. Kelly and his byke considerably hurt the young gentleman and completely damaged the vehicle. One of the horses fell down and injured his hind leg; and in extricating the animals from their dangerous position, the harness had to be cut to pieces. The pole of the mail phaeton was broken in two pieces, and otherwise considerable damage was done to the trap. One of the animals, while standing by the side of the carriage, kicked the coachman in his thigh, thus disabling him considerably. Dr. Baker, who happened to be passing by, recognized Sir Jamsetjee and made many kind enquiries; and at the request of his master, the medical gentleman examined the coachman, who was sent off with a policeman to the Mazagon Castle. The horses were then led to their stable, while the carriage was put in Mr. Moos' stable for the night. The Police Inspector of the section deserves great praise for the promptitude with which he attended to the accident, and for helping Sir Jamsetjee in his predicament. Mr Byramjee Jeejeebhoy escorted Sir Jamsetjee to the Mazagon Castle in his carriage.

TERROR OF PLAGUE HOSPITALS.—Mr. Allan F Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Dadur, Coombharwada, regarding the death of Bhinee, an unmarried woman, aged seventeen years. The deceased resided with her sister, Soondree, at Dadur, Coombharwada. On Friday last, deceased had fever, which continued with increased severity, and on Monday following swelling appeared in her right arm pit. Some household remedies were applied over the swelling, but the fever did not abate. Next morning, the plague authorities visited the place, and on seeing the deceased said that she had been suffering from plague and would have to be removed to a plague hospital. After the plague party had left the house, deceased asked her sister, Soondree, as to who would accompany her to the hospital. Soondree replied that she could not go with her, but someone would accompany her. Soondree then went out, leaving her sister, Bhinee, in the house. When Soondree returned home shortly after, she found Bhinee missing from the house. Just then an alarm was raised in the street that someone had been drowned in a well in the neighbouring cart. Soondree ran to the well, and noticed deceased to rise on the surface of the water and sink. The police were informed, and they dragged the well, and recovered the body in course of the evening. The Jury returned a verdict to the effect that deceased committed suicide by drowning herself in a well owing to her having plague.

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE KAIKOSHROO CURSETJI NARIMAN.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

RE KARA LALJI.

Mr. Vicaji, for Cowasji Edalji, a creditor, moved for an order of adjudication. His lordship, after reading the affidavit, made the necessary order.

RE FAZALBHOY CASSIMBHOY VIRJI.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order. Mr. Raikes, for the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, opposing creditors, opposed the application and said this was the third attempt made by the insolvent to get the interim order. His lordship refused the application with costs.

RE DHARSIBHOY VARAYA.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, applied for a rule for the dismissal of the petition on the ground that the insolvent had done nothing in the matter. The Official Assignee moved for a postponement for a fortnight. His lordship granted a fortnight's adjournment.

RE RAMCHANDER NARAYEN.

Mr. Kajiji applied for examination of certain witnesses under section 37 of the Insolvency Act. His lordship granted the application.

RE MADHAVJI DHARSEE.

Mr. Raikes, on behalf of Messrs. Nensey Khairaj and Co., creditors, moved for a rule calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not forthwith lodge his books of account with the Official Assignee. His lordship granted the rule.

RE NASSARWANJI COWASJI GUARD.

On the motion of Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted the usual rule *nisi*.

JAFFERBHOY HASSAM.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted two months' postponement of the usual rule *nisi* with leave to serve notices on his creditors.

RE AGA MIRZA ISMAIL.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Carsondas Pragji; Golabchand Naranji; Mahomedali Amirali; Hirji Shrinat; Louis Francis Siquerra; Dossabhoy Pestonji Virji; Oojan Magan; Dewa Dulabh; and Dorabji Cowasji Daver.

## P. AND O. ENGINEERS.

THREATENED TROUBLE.

A QUESTION OF WAGES.

A DISPUTE has arisen between the P. & O. Company and some of its engineers, as to the rate of pay. A party of engineers arrived by the last mail as passengers to join the s.s. Peshawar, trading between Bombay and the East, but owing to a dispute having arisen as to the rate of pay the engineers are entitled to, the men refuse to join the ship, and the Company on the other hand threaten to envoke the power of the law if there is any breach of the alleged contract. The circumstances, according to the engineers, are that they accepted a certain rate of pay at Home, lower than that previously given, under the impression that that rate had been agreed to by the men already on the Far East run. On arriving in Bombay they discovered that the rate had been refused and consequently under the circumstances they decline to establish the precedent by accepting the terms. The Company, it is said, demand that the engineers shall fulfil the contract to the letter and in consequence of failure threaten to prosecute the men. A meeting of engineers has taken place, and in case the Company resort to these measures, the whole of the engineers below the grade of first and second have intimated that they will support their comrades and refuse to work. If a deadlock arises it is bound to interfere with the whole of the P. & O. traffic from this port.

## BOMBAY RACES.

THIRTEENTH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES CLOSED TUESDAY, 4TH APRIL.

The Final Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

H H Aga Khan's b aus g Rapidity
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Saah's b aus g The Wreck
Mr A M's br aus m Clarice
Mr G Hunter's br aus g Neil Gow
Mr Jame's br aus g Dakin
Captain Benn's b aus m Antoinette
Mr J B's ch aus g Homer by aged, Cranbrook-Ringdove

The Consolation Stakes—Distance 1 mile.

Captain Young's br a g Topsham
H H Aga Khan's b a g Helios 14-0
Mr Farmer's b a g Kaapthals"
Mr Mahomedally H Ismail's g a g Rubdan 13-3 1-2
Mr Lyndon's b a h Valma aged

The Beginner's Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr S A W's c a h Sunjer 6 years
Mr Mahomedally H Ismail's b a h Samnite 4 years
Mr Lyndon's b a g Nimrod 13 3 1-2
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Khaboor 4 years
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a g Hakum 13 3 3-4
Mr Makee bin Ebrahim's b a h Zernas 4 years

The Mixed Stakes—Distance ½ mile.

Mr Farmer's b c b m Legacy 13 3 1-8*
Mr Mollison's b c b m Bawbee 14
Mr Cross's ch aus g The Glen 13 2 1-2
Mr J B's ch aus m Lady Yetman 13-2

The Farewell Stakes—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr D D's b a g Phelwan. 13 2 3-4
Mr P Fischer's ch a g Governor
Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saifs g a p Anaiza, 13 2
Mr Bezonji Pestonji's b a g Nobleman, 13 3
Mr A M Bushari's g a g Liverpool, 13 3
Mr Lyndon's b a g Squire, 13 3

Selling Race—Distance ½ mile.

Mr Farmers's b c b m Legacy, 13 3 1-8, Rs. 600*
Mr Farmer's g a p Dacca, 13 1 1-2, Rs 1,000*
Mr Essa A Wahad's b c b m Krishna, 14 0, Rs 800
Mr P Fischer's ch a p Bushra, 13 2, 700
Mr B A Davar's g a g Midnight 13 3 1-2, Rs 600
Captain Purvis's g a g The Clown 13 2 Rs 700
Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif's g a p Anaizs, 13 2, Rs 1,000
Mr Jackson's b a p Cooqueror, 13 2 Rs 1,200.

The Ladies' Plate—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr Benn's g a p the Clown 13 1 3-4
Mr D D's ch a p Muktar 13 2
Mr P Fischer's ch a g Governor
Mr Lyndon's b a p Centaur 13 2
Mr A M Bushari's g a g Liverpool 13 3
Mr Lyndon's b a g Squire 13 3

THIRTEENTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY.

The race for the Ladies' Plate—1½ miles is declared void.

EXTRA RACES.

The April Stakes—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 50, 3rd Rs. 25. For Arab galloways 13-3 and under landed since 1st August 1898, and which have not won race value Rs. 100 or upwards 13-3 to carry 9st W I.

Penalty—Galloways which have run 2nd or 3rd in any race 3lbs.

Allowance—Galloways which have never started 5lbs. Distance 5 furlongs.

The Wind Up Stakes—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 50, 3rd Rs. 25. For Arab and C B galloways 13-3 and under which have not won race value Rs. 50 or upwards, 13-3 to carry 11st W I G R's.

Professionals who have not won race value Rs. 5,000 allowed to ride when weight is below 9st 7lbs. Carrying 5lbs extra. Clause 8. General conditions does not apply. Distance ½ mile.

Entrance for above Races Rs. 10 to close 7 p.m. Thursday 6th April, and Rs. 5 more if not struck out by 11 a.m. Friday 7th April 1899.

Terms programme 13th Extra apply.

HANDICAPS—SATURDAY, 8TH APRIL.

The Final Plate—Distance 5 furlongs. Rapidity 9-12, The Wreck 9-3, Clarice 8-10, Nellgow 7-8, Antoinette 7-6, Homer 7-5, and Dakin 7-0.

The Consolation Stakes—Distance 1 mile. Helios 9-3, Topthorn 8-11, Rubdan 7-11, Valma 7-9, and Kapathala 7-4.

The Mixed Stakes—Distance half mile. Lady Yetman 10-9, Bawbee 8-3, The Glen 8-2, and Legacy 7-4.

The Farewell Stakes—Distance 7 furlongs. Squire 9-5, Nobleman 9-4, Governor 9-1, Liverpool 8-9, Phelwan 8-6, and Anaiza 7-2.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T.

## SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Starling presided at a sitting of the court, yesterday, when the following case was tried before his lordship and a European common jury.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A RAILWAY SERVANT.

James Casey, a carriage examiner in the G. I. P. Railway, was charged with criminal intimacy in November and December 1897 with Alice Repper, wife of John Repper, a Sergeant-Instructor of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Lowndes appeared for the defence.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addressing the jury, said the case was of a somewhat peculiar nature such as does not often come before the courts. In England the offence was not a criminal offence, but was a basis for divorce or damages. In this country the offence was regarded as a criminal offence which rendered the offender liable to imprisonment. The prosecutor in this case was John Repper, a Sergeant-Instructor. He was married at Ahmedabad in 1890 to Miss Alice, who was then seventeen years of age, and was now twenty-six. They had a child, who was now living; and lived happily until April last. She now alleged, that that was not so; and that he had been cruel to her from the very beginning. The best test, said the learned counsel, was to be found in the very affectionate letters which the wife wrote to the husband until she left him in April last. They abundantly refuted the charge of ill-will on the part of the one towards the other, or of any friction between them. There was the utmost happiness between them; and her letters shewed that she entertained for her husband a real and sincere affection. The accused was a carriage examiner in the G. I. P. Railway and became acquainted with Repper and his wife in 1896. He was a widower and had children; he lived close by, and became very intimate with them, and Mrs. Repper took charge of his children. In October or November 1897, Mrs. Repper went away to Jubbulpore for six weeks; and she lived in the house of the accused. She returned to him about December 1897. The month of March 1898 was a critical time in the prosecutor's life. Mrs. Repper insisted upon coming to Bombay. She had a step-sister, Mrs. Manning, living near the Mahaluxmee Station. She was invited to come to Bombay, and the prosecutor got railway passes for her. On the 13th April, 1898, she started from Hurdah to Bombay, and the husband and wife parted on the most affectionate terms. The accused was present at the railway station; and the prosecutor saw that he left by the same train. Just before she started for Bombay, the prosecutor discovered that she had seen him heavily in debt. That circumstance caused a slight friction between them, but it was soon forgotten, and they parted on the most affectionate terms. Some days after she came to Bombay, the prosecutor received from her a letter of a most astounding description; and on the 23th April, 1898, he put in an advertisement that he would not be responsible for the debts of his wife. He then received from his wife a more astounding letter; but properly enough he took no notice of the letter. He thought she was safe in her sister's house. In June 1898, the accused came to Bombay and put up in the house of Mrs. Manning at the Mahaluxmee Station; and in the following month, he got himself transferred to Bombay and continued to live in Mrs. Manning's house. It was an important circumstance that Mrs. Repper was delivered of a child in the Bai Motibai Hospital in Bombay. The child died in hospital and was buried at Sewree. She had never informed her husband of her condition, and she suppressed all these circumstances from her husband's knowledge until November or December 1898, when he was summoned to Bombay by Mr. Manning. The learned counsel put it to the jury whether they did not find in this circumstance the key to the whole transaction. However that might be, Mrs. Repper remained in hospital, and the accused visited her there. The prosecutor could not get leave at once for Bombay, and in the meantime, expected to receive some overtures from his wife. Some time later, his curiosity got the better of him. On September, 1898, he came quietly to Bombay for two or three days, and with a policeman was standing under a lamp near the Mahaluxmee Station. He there saw the accused walking arm in arm with Mrs. Repper. He did not bring himself to his wife's notice, and quietly left Bombay without his wife knowing of his visit here. The accused had afterwards to leave Mr. Manning's house; and he and Mrs. Repper went to live in a house at Ripon Road. It might be suggested that a brother or step-brother of her was living with her in that house. If that was so, the learned counsel said it was only for a time. From 9th November, 1898, until the accused's arrest in January, 1899, Mrs. Repper lived alone with the accused at the house in Ripon Road. Mr. Manning wrote to him, and the prosecutor came down to Bombay and commenced proceedings against the accused. While living here, Mrs. Repper was introduced to different persons as Mrs. Casey. But more than that, she signed as A. (Alice) Casey. The prosecution had no direct evidence of the offence; and the jury were asked to draw their own inferences from the circumstances of the case and the infirmities of human nature.

John Repper, Sergeant-Instructor of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, said he married his wife at Ahmedabad, and had one girl, now about two years of age. Up to 13th April, 1898, when she left for Bombay, he had always lived with her on good terms. Witness was sometimes absent from home for two or three days at a time. When he was absent, his wife used to correspond with him and wrote him affectionate letters. Witness made the acquaintance of the accused at Hurdah in 1896. He was a widower and a carriage examiner in the G. I. P. Railway. He was intimate with witness and his wife, and his children stayed with them. In 1897 witness's wife went and lived with the accused for some time at Jubbulpore. Accused had been transferred there, and Mrs. Repper expressed a wish to see Jubbulpore, and witness allowed her to go. She went in October and returned to Hurdah in November. She lived on good terms with him until she went to Bombay in April, 1898. Witness recommended her to go to Igatpuri, but she insisted upon going to Bombay for a change. He allowed her to go for three months' and procured railway passes for her. The accused was present when she left, and he left Hurdah by the same train. She came to Bombay for the benefit of her health and stayed with her step-sister, Mrs. Manning, at Mahaluxmee Station. She did not tell him that she was with child at the time of her departure. Witness came to Bombay whilst his wife was living at Mahaluxmee Station, and one evening saw the accused and Mrs. Repper walking arm in arm in the street. They were coming towards Jacob's Circle. Witness again came to Bombay in January on receiving a letter from Mr. Manning. He knew from his wife's letters and other sources that there must be something wrong between the accused and Mrs. Repper. Witness went to Mr. Nolan, and afterwards to Mr. Sealy, pleader, and the result was that he laid an information on which the accused was arrested. Witness knew that his wife was delivered of a child in Bombay. He went to the Sewree Cemetery and saw a cross on the child's grave with the letters N. Repper.

In cross-examination, Repper said before he received the letter in April, he had no suspicions regarding his wife's fidelity, but after that he thought she had had improper intimacy with him at Hurdah in January. He desired that he was the father of the child born in Bombay. He had never accused his wife of being unfaithful to him before instituting the present proceedings. When he allowed his wife to go on a visit to the accused at Jubbulpore, he knew that the accused was living there alone. Witness denied having told the accused that he had agreed to separate from his wife, as they could not agree. He had put spies at the Hurdah Station to watch for the accused's return to Hurdah. When witness taxed accused with travelling by the train by which his wife left Hurdah, accused denied having done so. From the time he inserted the advertisement in the newspapers in April till the time he came down to Bombay in September, he had given his wife no money, and had not intended to do so. He thought she was living on the generosity of her step-sister. He did not put the whole of his pay into his pocket, but had to pay about Rs. 600 for the debts of his wife. He went to Jacob's Circle to find out Mrs. Manning's house. It was 7-30 p.m. when he saw his wife and Casey go arm in arm. Witness did not shriek away after seeing them go. (A laugh.) Witness knew his wife's step-brother, but had not been on speaking terms with him for years.

To his Lodship: I have known my wife's family for a good many years.

To Mr. Lowndes: I intend to retire on pension. I don't know that, if I leave a wife in India, a part of my pension would be deducted for her. I don't think it would; provided I am willing to take my wife home.

Are you willing to take your wife home?—Yes.

And support her and be kind to her?—Yes.

To Mr. Kirkpatrick: I was willing to take back my wife if she had made any overtures at reconciliation.

Pirmull Amma, a Madrasee ayah, who had been in the accused's service for about four months, said she never noticed any impropriety between the accused and Mrs. Repper.

Khuteejabee, a Mahomedan woman living near Jacob's Circle, spoke to lending Mrs. Repper Rs. 3-8-0 at the accused's house in December 1898.

Inspector Wilkins said he arrested the accused at his residence in Jacob's Circle. The accused and Mrs. Repper were sitting in the front room at the time. Witness remembered seeing the prosecutor in Jacob's Circle in September last. He saw him standing near a lamp-post, when he began telling him about his wife having left him. While they were talking a couple were seen approaching arm in arm; and Mr. Repper, on seeing them, said, "Ho by Jove, here she comes!" (Laughter) Repper, after seeing the accused go into a shop, went up to make sure that his wife was with the accused, and come back satisfied on the point.

Mrs. Repper was the next witness called. She said she lived happily with her husband for six months after her marriage.

Mr. Kirkpatrick wished to put in certain letters as showing that the witness was on good terms with her husband for several years.

His lordship said the letters could be no evidence against the accused, and he therefore declined to allow them to go in.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said the terms on which the parties lived before Mrs. Repper left her husband, were relevant.

His lordship thought the terms on which the parties lived were wholly outside the charge.

Mrs. Repper, continuing said she had told several persons she did not intend returning to her husband, Casey came to see her at the hospital with her sister. Witness paid the burial fees for the child. After leaving the Manning's witness went to reside in Ripon Road. She took the house in Mr. Casey's name.

To Mr. Lowndes: I am not on good terms with the Mannings now. My brother Fraser lives with me at the house in Ripon Road.

Mr. W. Rossler, an engineer by profession, said he saw the accused at his house in January last. Accused introduced Mrs. Repper to him as his wife. He saw her in the house on three occasions.

To Mr. Lowndes: Mr. Manning asked me to give evidence in this case.

Mr. Lowndes: And what did you tell him?

Witness: Aye?

Mr. Lowndes: What did you tell Mr. Manning?

Witness: All right, my dear fellow; not so loud please (Laughter.)

Mr. Lowndes: I wish you would speak louder and save me the trouble!

Witness: My dear fellow, you make such a noise that I cannot hear myself speak. (Loud laughter.)

Further enquiry was adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

## A QUESTION OF PROCEDURE.

MR. J. SANDERS-SLATER, Chief Presidency Magistrate, gave his decision yesterday, in the matter in which Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, applied for sanction to prosecute Dhondu Muttooji, one of the witnesses, who gave evidence on behalf of crown in the case in which Inspector Jolliffe and Jamedar Roshan Mahomed Haji Abdool Barri were tried on the charges of grievous hurt and destroying evidence. The High Court has given its sanction for the prosecution of the man, but as he had made contradictory statements both during the magisterial inquiry, as well as at the High Court, Mr. Sealy also applied for the Magistrate's sanction.

The Magistrate in giving his decision said: I have to exercise judicial discretion in granting or refusing sanction for the prosecution of a person, who has given evidence in a case before me, and in considering whether that sanction should be granted or not, I must form my opinion on what passed before me, and have no right to consider what I am informed took place in another court. I do not pass any opinion as to the necessity or otherwise of obtaining a sanction from this court with regard to statements made here which have been challenged elsewhere. I only regard the case as laid before me for sanction so far as it is within my own judicial cognizance, and upon that case I need only say that it appears to me that no case is made out which requires me to call upon the person complained against to show cause why sanction should not be granted. I refuse this application.

## THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 5TH OF APRIL, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| Stations. | Pressure, 8 A.M. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Rate per hour. | Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity, 8 A.M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date. | Variation, 1st Nov. to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lahore | 29·69 | NE | 3 | 99·6 | 68·1 | 61 | 0·03 | 9·73 | —2·71 |
| Sirsa | 29·73 | NE | 5 | 101·8 | 72·1 | 42 | -- | 0·31 | —1·39 |
| Delhi | 29·70 | NW | 4 | 101·2 | 74·0 | 3: | -- | 1·40 | —1·42 |
| Agra | 29·69 | SW | 4 | 102·1 | 77·1 | 43 | -- | 0·49 | —0·51 |
| Cawnpore | 29·76 | Calm | 3 | 1 3·9 | 70·1 | 41 | -- | 0·60 | .. |
| Allahabad | 29·69 | WNW | 5 | 104·1 | 71·3 | 32 | -- | 1·11 | —0·82 |
| Jhansi | 29·75 | SW | 7 | 105·8 | 78·2 | 24 | -- | 1·29 | —0·24 |
| Jacobabad | 29·69 | E | 3 | 109·3 | 76·6 | 35 | -- | 0·45 | —0·51 |
| Karachi | 29·75 | W | 12 | 90·8 | 78·2 | 73 | -- | 0·36 | +1·5 |
| Jeypore | 29·72 | SSE | 5 | 104·0 | 74·5 | 33 | -- | 0·48 | —1·13 |
| Ajmere | 29·72 | SW | 8 | 101·4 | 76·6 | 37 | -- | 0·57 | —0·94 |
| Deesa | 29·68 | SSW | 7 | ... | 71·4 | 55 | -- | 0·48 | —0·26 |
| Ahmedabad | 29·80 | NW | 3 | 103·8 | 74·6 | 50 | -- | 0·51 | .. |
| Bhuj | 29·71 | W | 18 | 103·8 | 75·9 | 35 | -- | 0·22 | —0·18 |
| Rajkot | 29·81 | W | 13 | 101·9 | 69·8 | 55 | -- | 0·29 | —0·25 |
| Bhavnagar | 29·73 | NW | 14 | 101·5 | 73·7 | 33 | -- | 0·03 | .. |
| Veraval | 29·80 | NW | 9 | 87·1 | 70·8 | 83 | -- | 

*NOTICE.*

*LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, and the Private Secretary, which cannot be delivered at Malabar Point, Bombay, by 10 p.m., on 9th April, 1899, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWAR, until further notice.*

*A. M. T. JACKSON,*
*Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.*

*Malabar Point, Bombay 1st April,* 1899.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE FOURTH and FIFTH of a SERIES of SIX LECTURES on 'A Comparison of Greek, Latin, and English as Forms of Language,' being the Wilson Philological Lectures for the year 1898-99, will be delivered in the SIR COWASJI JEHANGHIER HALL of the University, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY the 7th and 8th instant respectively, commencing at 5-15 P. M.

SUBJECT:—QUALITIES OF STYLE.

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D. MACDONALD, M.D., Bsc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 6th April, 1899.

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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 5.

CONSOLS were unchanged in London yesterday at 110 7-8. French Rentes declined 1-4 per cent to 102; and Paris Exchange on London 1-2 centime, to 25·21 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 116; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £67 3-16. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 1-8 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 per cent. Bar Silver advanced 1-16d, to 27 1-2d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value, at 59 3-4 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London continuing at 4·86 1-4 dollars. For Braziers' Copper £79 was quoted in London.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom at the end of last week was 2,870,000 quarters, compared with 2,930,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

Gujerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 35 1-4s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market flat; Brown Rapeseed at 32s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market flat; Linseed at 35 7-8s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market easier.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was quiet at closing yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 6,000 bales, and the Imports 15,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged all round; and for American Arrivals the extreme quotations were 3 19-64d. per lb. for April and also for August-September delivery. The Manchester Market closed quiet.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent. lower in New York yesterday, at 6 3-16 cents per lb.; July Futures declined 4 points, to 5·90 cents., and October 3 points, to 5·93 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 13,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight at the close of last week was 9,950,000 bales, as against 9,800,000 bales at the end of the week preceding.

The following is our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

| | 1899. | 1898. | 1897. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's Receipts | 82,000 | 82,000 | 55,000 |
| " Exports to U. Kingdom | 35,000 | 75,000 | 45,000 |
| " " to Continent | 41,000 | 92,000 | 39,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept. | 75,31,000 | 78,98,000 | 62,51,000 |
| " Exports to U. K. " | 30,16,000 | 29,67,000 | 27,36,000 |
| " to Continent " | 28,31,000 | 32,25,000 | 23,36,000 |
| " Stock in the Ports | 7,83,000 | 8,52,000 | 5,96,000 |

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 31st instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total visible supply of all kinds | 45,70,000 | 41,33,320 | 34,79,350 |
| " " of Surats | 1,58,000 | 1,27,520 | 2,29,700 |

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

| | 1899. | 1898. | 1897. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 17,27,000 | 11,85,910 | 12,81,190 |
| " London | 3,000 | 3,000 | 5,000 |
| American afloat | 80,000 | 2,48,050 | 1,17,000 |
| East Indian " | 5,000 | 2,000 | 12,500 |
| Total... | 18,15,000 | 14,38,960 | 14,15,690 |
| Price of Mid.-Americans | 3 12-32d. | 3 7-16d. | 3 31-32d. |
| " Good Bhownugger | 2 26-32d. | 2 7-8d. | 3 3-8d. |
| Difference... | 18-32d. | 9-16d. | 19-32d. |

In sympathy with the quiet tone of the Liverpool market, our local Cotton market has been dull to-day with a meagre demand. Exporters bought 200 bales Broach at Rs. 157 per candy; and the Mills, 100 bales each of Bhownugger, Khangaum, and Oomrawattee, at Rs. 141, Rs. 131, and Rs. 135, respectively.

WHEAT AND SEEDS—A small business is doing; prices show no further change.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 9,036 bales. |
| Wheat | 13,636 cwts. |
| Linseed | 17,137 " |
| Rapeseed | 4,031 " |
| Gingellyseed | 6,807 " |
| Poppyseed | 1,259 " |
| Castorseed | 8,547 " |
| Rice | 4,889 " |

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet but steady.

EXCHANGE is steady at 1s 3 31-32d for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s 4 5-32d. for three months' sight credits. Mercantile Bills continued scarce, and the enquiry for Bank Paper was limited. The market was quiet at closing at the following level:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s.3 31-32d. per Rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 3 31-32d. " |
| Credits 3 months' sight | 1s. 4 1-8d. " |
| Francs | 1·09 3-4 " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER is a steady market, with 101 3-8 quoted for both money and Account, for 3 1-2 per cents.

SHARES are neglected. Manockjee Petit are Rs. 10 higher. Bank of Bombay have declined Rs. 2 1-2 to Rs. 1,292 1-2 per share.

## HIGH COURT.—APRIL 6.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Judgment.

366-98—Captain and V J A L Antao vs Ardesir Byramjee Limboowalla and others—Payne G and S, Daphtary and F, and Captain and V. Part heard

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

149-98—Dikshit and D—Lakmidas Valjee and others vs Vallichahoo—Mansukhal D and J. Part heard.

719-98—Little and Co—Esmailjee Ebhramjee Nagree vs Kalabhai Visram and another—Matubhai and J.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

653-97—Tyabjee D and Co—The Hon'ble Basil Lang and another vs Mooljee Karsonjee—Scrabjee and J

To vary Commissioner's Report.

641-92—Tyabjee D and Co—Nathu Tulsidas and another vs Pooja Waljee and others—Little and Co and Payne G and S.

Long Causes.

169-97—Wadia and G—Bhanamal Paradilal and another vs Mathuradas Amersing and others—Payne G and S.

740-98—F P Pavri—Girdhardas Ghanshawdas vs Syed Ebrahim bin Syed Mahomed and others—Wadia and G Ardeshir H and D, and Little and Co.

410-98—Payne G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Nassurbhoy Carsmsey and others—Dikshit and D, and K B Mehta.

Before the Honourable Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Petition to be heard in Chambers.

Little and Co for Petitioner—In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Wadwan City Ginning and Pressing Manufacturing Co. Ld and Reduced—The Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing and Manufacturing Co, Ld, Petitioner.

Summary Suit to be heard in Chamber.

147-99—Smetham B and N—Cursetjee Jehangir Khambatta vs Rustomjee Cowasjee Patel.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

12-99—In person—Hoosein Nassor vs Hurbai and others—K J Mantri and Framjee and D. partly dismissed.

For an Exparte Decree.

445-98—Little and Co—Purshotum Mangaldas vs N C Macliod and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

387-98—Dikshit and D—Gopal Narayen vs The Hon'ble Dr Bhalchandra and others—Daphtary and F, for Consent Decree.

331-98—Craigie L and C—Bai Manockvahoo vs Karsondas Pranjee—Matubai and J. Part heard.

89-99—Craigie L and C—La Societa Generale Mercantile vs R Cawasjee Patel—Wadia and G, Commercial Cause.

165-98—Crawford B and Co—Kara Laljee vs Dhunjee Ruttonsey—Payne G and S.

626-97—M H Khan—Kalloosing Soosing and others vs Dhunji Ruttonsey—Payne G and S.

515-98—B V N Kirtiker—Karsondas Narsi vs Memon Ismail Hajee Noor Mohomed—Magonlal and Co.

## RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th March, 1899, on 1,573·94 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings [estimated.] | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 1,31,000 | 2,95,000 | 7,000 | 4,33,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 79 | 176 | 4 | 259 |
| For previous 10 weeks of half-year. | 12,34,153 | 34,57,745 | 59,617 | 47,51,516 |
| Total for 11 weeks... | 13,65,153 | 37,52,746 | 66,617 | 51,84,516 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 1,03,062 | 2,46,985 | 4,749 | 3,59,796 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | 65 | 147 | 3 | 215 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 10,52,222 | 32,51,069 | 56,719 | 43,60,010 |

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 73,204
Do. to date ..... " 8,24,506

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

HALL—BUTLER—March 30, at Madras, Ernest Hall, son of Abraham Hall, Wisbech, Cambridge, England, to Henrietta Amelia, sixth daughter of the late Captain Robert Butler, (Comsr. Dept.,) County Clare, Ireland.

DEATHS.

ARCHER—March 28, at Mussoorie, Jacque Jerome Archer, aged 42 years and 8 months.

HOWARD—March 31, at Umballa, Netta Marie Adelaide, dearly loved child of C Howard, Sergeant, 16th (Queen's) Lancers, aged 7 months and 7 days.

STOWELL—March 31, at Lucknow, Phyllis, daughter of Mr and Mrs G F Stowell, aged 7 years, 3 months and 10 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1899.


IT is always considered dangerous to prophesy, but the course of the present outbreak of plague in Bombay has followed so exactly the indications given by the previous ones that it is reasonably certain that the second week of April will be the last showing the terribly heavy bills of mortality of the last two months. The daily mortality has already declined considerably; from the date mentioned it will fall rapidly. The weekly mortality returns for all diseases are the only satisfactory guides, as the daily figures fluctuate too much and are liable to accidental disturbances. The registration of diseases is so imperfect that the attempt to estimate the rise or fall of an outbreak by the returns for any particular disease is doomed to failure. Nobody believes that the plague returns are correct, and as they have not kept the same course as the returns for the total deaths, it is probable that they have varied considerably in their correctness at different times. The total mortality is the only safe guide, and notwithstanding the prevalence of minor epidemics, such as those of relapsing fever and measles, we may take the excess mortality above the average as entirely due to plague. The deaths from other epidemic diseases than plague have been small and have hardly affected appreciably the large weekly figures. In normal times there are from 450 to 600 deaths in Bombay every week—the general average being somewhere near 500. For all practical purposes, then, we may consider that all deaths over this figure are due to plague. This will give a clearer idea of the terribly severe sweep which has been made in Bombay since the plague began. Now, if we construct a chart showing the weekly returns of the total mortality during the three outbreaks—1896-97, 1897-98 and 1898-99—we shall find that the lines of rise, of a fluctuating summit and of a rapid fall, run almost parallel. We shall see that the second outbreak last year was about six weeks later in the season than the first one of 1896-97, and that the present one is about a fortnight later again than that of last year. The culminating point from which the rapid decline may be forecasted may be expected to be registered by the returns for the week ending April 11. Such a constructed chart tells us more. It shows that each outbreak took about four months to develop to its full strength, that the highest levels of mortality persisted, though to a slightly fluctuating degree, for about six weeks, that the highest weekly record was made at the end of this short period of terribly high mortality, and that then the disease very rapidly and uninterruptedly declined. This exact course is apparently only applicable to Bombay, although a similar chart can be constructed for the returns of Kurrachee and Poona. In these places, however, the figures are not so large and the area over which plague extends is different. In a chart constructed on the same lines it will be seen, however, that the outbreaks at these places had their definite periods of rise, that there was a fluctuating summit, and a similarly rapid decline. The duration of each stage was shorter than in Bombay—the variations apparently depending upon the relative differences of population.

Beyond stating that the decline is now close at hand it is impossible to go. Perhaps the normal rate of mortality may be once more resumed towards the end of May. As to whether plague will disappear from Bombay or whether it will merely lie low to break out again next season, we have not the slightest clue. We may hazard conjectures and say that in all probability a fourth occurrence will take place, and that sooner or later plague will show signs of dying out, but we have no scientific data whatever upon which we can give any prognosis. Let us calculate the havoc it has already brought. For the latter months of 1896 the excess of deaths over the normal was 7,255. In the absence of any other cause we must put this all down to plague. For the year 1897 there were 22,713 deaths in excess of the average of the three years preceding the plague. For the year 1898 there were 24,287 deaths in excess of the same average. For the present year up to the end of March there have been 17,120 deaths in excess of the average. If, therefore, we total these excesses we shall arrive at an estimated mortality from plague since August, 1896, of no less than 71,375 persons in Bombay city alone. The official returns for plague are periodically published, are not much more than half these figures, and their incorrectness is therefore manifest. We have had a fluctuating population—at one time probably more, at another time probably less than the average or than the estimated number by the census of 1891.

During the first outbreak, when the Health Officer and the Municipality had charge of the operations, there occurred probably about 22,000 deaths from plague. During this period the measures adopted consisted in an active sanitary cleansing of the whole city. During the second outbreak, when the more distinctly plague operations were in vogue and were under the control of the Plague Committee, there occurred probably about 28,000 deaths from plague. During the present outbreak, when the plague measures have resumed their mild character and ordinary sanitary cleansing is the chief order of the day, there have occurred up to the end of March probably about 21,000 deaths from plague. These figures are based on the excess mortality during those months in which the weekly returns exceeded the normal. The active repressive measures against plague which were adopted on the supposition that it was an intensely infectious disease like small-pox or scarlet fever, did not give the expected results in Bombay. During the first outbreak there was a large exodus of the population. What will account for the lesser mortality at that period. During the end of last year and the commencement of this year the city was exceptionally full. This fact accounts for the heavier mortality from the last outbreak. Notwithstanding railway inspection and detention and the issue of passes, plague has spread from place to place in spite of all these restrictions. There appears to be evidence that the disease attacks different places with different degrees of severity. The only prospect of safety lies in inoculation.

"THE bicycle for war purposes" was the subject of a paper recently read by Captain Baden-Powell at the United Service Institution, and in him this modern means of transport found a warm advocate. On cycles men can remove from place to place at a speed three times greater than by ordinary marching, and the transport is naturally much less cumbersome and considerably less expensive. The utility of cycles has been demonstrated over and over again during the volunteer movements, and Captain Baden-Powell prophesies that in a short time they will be recognised as a part of modern warfare equipment. He says there are three circumstances under which British troops could be employed on service, and each would require a somewhat different class of machine. At home, where the roads are plentiful and good, in case of invasion, the advantage of military cyclists is beyond question, and a light machine would be the most suitable. The organisation for home defence is notably deficient in cavalry, but in an enclosed country like England the duty of cavalry would be principally confined to scouting along roads, and for this particular purpose cycles are superior to horses. Troops serving abroad might find the roads good and plentiful, but it would be necessary for them to carry provisions, which would involve a stronger built machine. Again, soldiers on service abroad would go where roads were bad and few, and in such a case speed would have to be sacrificed to solidity. Captain Baden-Powell thinks the cyclist would be of the greatest value at home. They could be used for raiding, destroying a railway bridge or cutting off communication, scouting and reconnaissance, as mounted infantry, orderlies, messengers, as transport, and such special purposes as signallers and telegraphists. In wild countries it would be easier and quicker to make a narrow cycle track than to build a regular wide cart road. Tracks used by bare-footed natives are generally suitable for cycles, so long as the gradients are not too great or roots numerous, and as the sharp stones and thorns which would puncture a pneumatic tyre would also puncture a native's foot, they would not exist to any extent in much frequented paths. Moreover, in campaigning large tracts of open plains are met, and though these would not be ideal for touring, trained military cyclists should be able to do a lot of cross country work. Captain Baden-Powell also referred to the machine, which should be foldable, free from complications, and not heavier than an ordinary cycle. He had invented a detachable rather than a foldable machine, from which a soldier could dismount, fold it, have it slung, and be on the march within 15 seconds. The efficiency of the cycle for employment in war is admitted on all hands; the point of greatest moment is the choice of the most suitable machine.

THE irrigation works in the Punjab have never been in so satisfactory a state as now, and a record of the progress is found in the revenue report of this department for 1897-98. It is with praise the Government refer to the report, which is unparalelled in the history of irrigation in the Punjab. One of the features is the extraordinarily rapid development of irrigation on the unfinished Chenab Canal, which was first opened as a perennial canal in 1892-93, when 157,197 acres were irrigated from the new channel. Since that date the area under command has been greatly extended, and land has been brought under irrigation as soon as water could be conveyed to it. Another remarkable circumstance is the fact that in 1892 this tract was absolutely unpopulated, and as the operations were concluded, colonies of settlers established themselves in these crown wastes. It is mainly due to the alignment and the construction of the entire system of water courses within each village undertaken by the canal officers, the cost being ultimately recovered from the occupiers. This system had been previously tried, though not with the present thoroughness. Objection has been raised to large irrigation works, that many years must elapse after completion before they can become directly remunerative, but the results achieved on all the more recently constructed works in the Punjab indicate that the heavy arrears in the interest charges, which in the past used to accumulate before the undertaking began to pay, are no longer a necessity. The area irrigated by the old canals has also increased. In the great famine year of 1877-78, the total of 507,974 acres on the old Western Jumna Canal was recorded, but except in years of excessive drought the area on this canal seldom exceeded 400,000 acres before the construction estimate was closed. The area covered by the old canal in 1897-98 amounted to 564,552 acres, but in addition to this 199,744 acres were irrigated from the Sirsa Branch, making the total area 764,296 acres. The increases seen in the other canals may be regarded as mainly due to the increased capital expenditure, and is specially remarkable in the case of the Bari Doab Canal. But great as has been the development of irrigation on these older canals during recent years it is doubtful whether it has yet reached its maximum, and whether further improvement may not be expected in the irrigating duty which will result in a further expansion of the area worked. The total expenditure against the open capital account on these completed canals has thus amounted to the large sum of Rs 54,82,669, but this has been accompanied by an increase in the irrigating capacity of the canals of over 800,000 acres, and it is not too much to suppose that this liberal expenditure has been highly remunerative.

THE selection of the cricket team to represent Australia in the coming season at home has caused much discussion and a great deal more heartburning in the Antipodes. In the past the Australian authorities have sent thirteen men, and on more than one occasion men have played in crucial matches when they should have been in bed. The wear and tear of a season's cricket in England is tremendous, and the policy of taking only two reserves has been elaborately discussed in the Australian press. Our cricketing cousins are phenomenally fortunate in enjoying an immunity from accident when in England, and while hoping that fortune in this respect may dog their footsteps during the coming tour, we certainly think it is a wise and prudent decision to include a third reserve man. To choose the men is a momentous task. The magnificent achievements of past Colonial teams are well-known to every lover of the game, and it is natural the selectors should have taken thought before making the final and irrevocable decision which may either lead to disaster and unavailing regret or to triumph and rejoicing. The team embarked on March 22nd, and will land in England in the first week in May. Their names are S. E. Gregory, J. J. Kelly, M. A. Noble, F. A. Iredale, and W. Howell (New South Wales); J. Warrall, H. Trumble, C. McLeod, F. Laver, and A. E. Johns (Victoria); J Darling, C. Hill, and E. Jones (South Australia); with V. Trumper (New South Wales) as reserve. The team is undoubtedly strong all round, but it is a matter where difference of opinion can exist as to the wisdom of leaving out McKibbin. In the 1896 tour he did excellent work, and from the middle to the end of the season was the most successful bowler on the Colonial side. He is the variety bowler, but in recent matches he has been unsuccessful. It is a mistake, however, to rely absolutely on the actual performances of men in a few matches, and although Howell did better against the English team when in Australia, it is known what McKibbin, plus experience, can do on English wickets. Gregory and Iredale, for the matter of that, have not shaped in their usual style in recent trial matches, but it is unfair and unwise to condemn a man for England simply because he may be out of form for the few matches played in Australia.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, yesterday, Dr. N. N. Katrak was appointed chairman for the current official year.

SUBJECT to Government sanction, the second section of the Rajpipla State Railway to Amletha will be shortly opened for traffic.

MR. SHAPURJI BURJORJI SPENCER has been appointed to act as Fourth Presidency Magistrate in place of Mr. P. H. Dastur, who acts as Third Presidency Magistrate, vice Mr. W. C. Webb, on leave. Mr. Spencer took charge of his appointment yesterday morning, from Mr. Dastur, and disposed of the morning cases.

AFTER serving the Government for a period extending over thirty-one years, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, retires from the service on the 1st June next. It is understood he will practise at the local Bar.

THE freight ship Borneo, which is expected here on Sunday morning next, brings the following remaining troops:—27 officers, 3 ladies, 2 children, 2 warrant officers, 146 non-commissioned officers and men, 12 women and 15 children.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander A. T. G. Piffard, will sail to-day for Port Blair, with a detachment of the 7th Madras Infantry, Comprising of 1 officer, 1 lady, 1 child, 3 native officers, 143 men rank and file, and 1 woman, 3 followers, besides 2 officers and 23 private followers; she also carries 120 male and 25 female convicts. The names of the officers are: Captain and Mrs. F. H. H. Jiffcoat and child, Lieut. Bond, R. A., and Lieut Novis, I. M. S.

COLONEL NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN took over command of the Force in the Khyber on Monday.

MR. J. TREVENA, Superintendent of Police at Colombo, who was stabbed in the back by another European police officer, on Monday, is still in a very serious condition.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HART, R. E., on transfer from the Quetta Circle, is posted to the charge of the Military Works Department, Punjab Command. Lieutenant-Colonel Glennie, R. E., is posted to the charge of the Quetta Circle, vice Colonel Hart.

DURING the week ending 1st April there were three deaths from cholera in Burma, seventy-five from smallpox, forty-eight from fever, and ninety-nine from other causes. The death-rate calculated on the census of 1891 was 64·88 and on estimated population 51·23. The total number of cases reported of small-pox during the week was 126.

THE usual preparations, says the *Pioneer*, are being made for the annual reliefs of the Chitral garrison. Supplies are being collected on the line of march through Dir. The troops will be on the move between Nowshera and Kila Drosh from April 21 to May 30 or nearly six weeks. The Swat Moveable Column will stand ready for instant service while the reliefs are being carried out. Captain McMahon, Political Officer, Malakand who has been on a short trip to Chitral, found the country beyond Chakdarrah quite peaceful and free from alarms. The Nawab of Dir has recovered from his illness, which threatened to be serious.

A ROGUE elephant is at present at large in the mauza of Bijni, Barpeta Sub-division of the Kamrup Division. This monarch of the jungle has not only engaged in royal combat with two of his fellows belonging to His Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Behar, but he has come off best in the encounter, having severely wounded the two elephants. The rogue also occupies his leisure moments in chasing men and doing damage to the villages and crops, so that he has become a source of terror to the neighbourhood. A reward of Rs. 100 is therefore offered to anyone who will rid the neighbourhood of it. The elephant is about 10ft. high, and has only one tusk on the right side.

THE *Englishman* writes:—"The Sisters engaged by the Secretary of State for plague work in this country are fast returning home as their term of agreement with the Indian Government ends. They find more money is to be made at home, and probably the best of them will be leaving at the end of this year. Rs. 175 per month is the pay (less income tax) of these hard-working women who daily risk their lives for a pittance which barely covers their expenses. A few are paid Rs. 250 and Rs. 300 per month, and it is to be hoped that the Indian Government will see its way to paying all these ladies an equivalent sum. It must, if it wishes to retain any really good nurses. It was the wish of the Bombay Government to increase their pay, but the Surgeon-General of Bombay considered that they had enough!"

ONE result of the famine in the Central Provinces was that a number of people entering the poor houses were found to be affected with "paraplegia" in a more or less degree from having lived almost entirely on "kesooni" or "teori" a form of dhall that grows wild in several districts. Under treatment some of these cases improved, but a number of them were apparently paralysed for life. In the various dispensaries throughout the Central India Agency, 822,600 persons received treatment, malarial fever forming a large proportion of the cases treated, 176,000 receiving treatment for this disease, and 80 thousand for eye diseases. Wherever famine and scarcity prevailed cholera followed in its train, and it also broke out in some of the labour camps. The upkeep of the dispensaries cost about 2 1-2 lakhs, to which a considerable sum was subscribed by the Native Princes of Central India.

AT the farewell dinner given by the senior officials of the East Indian Railway to Colonel Gardiner mention was made of the fact that the goods traffic of the railway equalled that of the G. I. P., the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, the Rajputana-Malwa and the Indian Midland all put together; and this and similar illustrations of development were made the occasion of a well deserved testimony to the achievements of Colonel Gardiner's eight years' administration. On the other hand one of the most urgent matters requiring the attention of the new Public Works Member is said to be the continued insufficiency of the rolling-stock on the East Indian Railway. If the case is as represented, the present state of matters simply means penalising Indian colliery owners, who are unable to accept contracts freely because they cannot count on a certain delivery of their coal by the railway.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL on Tuesday opened the Ganges-Gogra Doab extension at Mau. In replying to a toast of his health, Sir Antony said that the railway extensions were long desired by Government. These districts had long suffered from defective communications, prices have been low and the material condition of the people had been affected. By their character the people had shown themselves to prone to fanaticism and turbulence at periods. He had no doubt the defects were due to ignorance which accompanies poverty, remoteness and difficulty of obtaining access to a locality and the consequent sluggishness of trade and commerce. Sir Antony Macdonnell said that railways would open up the country. The present railway policy of the Government seemed popular. His Honor then dealt with the freight question and said the special trains should be cheaper, local trains should be more numerous and sanitary accommodation for native ladies should be provided. The Lieut.-Governor concluded by eulogising the services of Mr. Izaat and the staff.

AFTER some four months' deliberation—the appeal was heard before the Committee on the 18th and 22nd November 1898—the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have given judgment in a case involving the settlement of the question whether the higher Hindu castes can adopt the son of a maternal aunt—an important point in Hindu law. The Subordinate Judge in India held that the adoption of such a relation is not allowed, but a full Bench of six Judges of the Allahabad High Court reversed this decision; four Judges being of opinion that such adoption could be allowed, and only two—Mr. Justice Aikman and Mr. Justice Banerji holding that it could not. The Judicial Committee has now reversed the decision of the High Court, and sustained that of the Subordinate Judge. Lord Hobhouse, who delivered the judgment, concluded as follows:—"Their Lordships do not inquire whether the views so earnestly maintained by the learned Chief Justice upon the construction of the disputed texts might have been successfully maintained at the beginning of this century. For 80 or 90 years there has been a steady current of authority one way in all parts of India. It has been decided that the precepts condemning adoptions such as the one made in this case are not monitory only, but are positive prohibitions, and that their effect is to make such adoption wholly void. That has been settled in such a way for such a length of time as to make it incompetent to a Court of Justice to treat the question now as an open one."

THE report of the President's Commission upon the operations of the war with Spain is an important and voluminous document, but its main features had already been made public through the reports of evidence given. "The Army and Navy Journal" doubts whether it will suffice to silence the tongues of scandal. The commission has examined not less than 495 witnesses, all upon oath except General Miles, against whom there is a decided prejudice, though the display of it is scarcely becoming in a document which should be gravely and severely impartial in its tone. As to the charges of dishonesty in the War Department, the commission declares them to be wholly devoid of foundation. The absurdity of forbidding active employment for retired officers is pointed out, with the fact that many appointments during the war were actually filled by inexperienced civilians. Much praise is given to the War Department for the energy with which it met its responsibilities, but the routine work is pronounced to have been far beyond what was necessary, and friction existed owing to divided responsibility and authority, while complete grasp of the situation was wanting. The congestion of traffic on the line to Tampa during the early period showed almost inexcusable lack of executive ability in those concerned. The over-sea transport is also unfavourably criticised, and much of the subsequent scarcity assigned to its inefficiency. There was no sufficient foresight, so that the very things necessary for landing in an enemy's country were often wanting.

IT seems just possible that our shipbuilding programme may once more be retarded by a revolution in the manufacture of armour. We trust that this may not be the case, but it is announced that Mr. T. A. Edison, a son of the great inventor, has discovered a new process of hardening steel. A 6in. plate treated by this process is said to have proved superior in power of resistance to 15in. Harveyed plates and to plates 12in. in thickness treated by the Krupp process. The United States Government is about to make experiments with the new process, which presumably needs special plant. Those who have made any inquiry into the subject are aware of the immense expense to which the armour plate manufacturing firms of this country were put when it was discovered that Krupp had gone ahead of Harvey just as Harvey had beaten Tressider. Not only may they now have to incur fresh outlay, but the little advantage which we have gained over both the French and the Russians in the matter of armour may be lost. In both these fleets the amount of hard-faced armour which has been used has been very small, but if we were subjected to further delays they might be again equal to us in this respect. It is, by the way, a curious fact that our Admiralty critics invariably fail to remember that there is hardly one important feature in connection with the improvements of guns or armour in which we have not been enabled to get ahead of our rivals. Surely this is a matter, and it is capable of proof, for which the Admiralty should have credit.

THESE returns account for 123 commissioned ships, of which all but four were supplied with the Lee-Metford rifle. Many of these must have been supplied with the new rifle recently, and this would naturally tend to lower the average. Besides this disadvantage, it is certain that ranges are not yet provided for the seamen at nearly all the stations either at home or abroad. The Lee-Metford is a more accurate rifle than the old Martini-Henry and has far less recoil, so that when the seamen have got used to it we shall expect to find improvment in the shooting. Accuracy in rifle fire is still of some importance to the Navy on account of the frequent operations against savages in various quarters of the globe; but it is a minor matter as compared with big-gun practice after all. The average seamen, it will be noticed, falls some way below the standard of "marksman," for which qualification a man is required to score 165 points. With more practice at the ranges it should not be impossible to raise the standard of rifle shooting throughout the fleet; but the practice is so irregular upon most stations that the shooting must be regarded as fairly good, all things considered. That increasing interest is being taken in rifle shooting in the Navy is indicated by the number of matches that take place in most of the garrisons at home and abroad where soldiers and sailors are brought into contact, but these matches do not help to raise the general average of shooting. The seamen and petty officers that take part in them are the crack shots of the squadrons or ships assembled.

WHILST the annual returns of the rifle practice of petty officers and men of the Navy for 1898 are not so satisfactory as those for the previous year, it will be noticed that good averages have been made in several of the squadrons, and that some of the individual records are distinctly brilliant. The best shot in the fleet, for example, a petty officer named Gloyne of the Royalist cruiser, scored no less than 227 points out of the possible 240, and this brilliant performance is nearly approached by F. Stratford, gunnery instructor of the Orlando cruiser, who scored 225 points. Such scores as 220, 217, 216 are also worthy of mention, these having been attained by petty officers of the Magdala, Iphigenia, and Katoomba. The score of Gloyne, it should be added, is higher than any recorded for many years past, if not actually the best that has ever been made in the Navy. Individual scoring, however, is no fair test of the rifle shooting of the seamen, and when we come to squadron averages, it must be confessed that the results leave something to be desired. The general average, for example, has fallen from 147·78 points in the previous year to the rather low average of 134·53. As regards the averages of the several squadrons, the Particular Service heads the list with an average of 155·93; the East Indies Squadron comes second with 154·85; and there is a fall to 142·78 before we come to the Australian Squadron. The portguard ships and the Pacific Squadron, are close together with averages of 142 and 139. In the Mediterranean the average was 134·35, which is not good for our crack squadron, whilst the lowest average of all was made by the South-East Coast of America Squadron, which scored only 102·6 points. In this small squadron, however, only 154 men fired at the ranges, and a proportion of these must have been stokers. The total number of men who took part in the firing was 17,626, and this seems quite a small proportion of the petty officers, seamen, and stokers to whom rifles are supplied.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

### GENERAL OTIS ISSUES A PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

General Otis has issued a proclamation declaring American supremacy throughout the Philippines, and assuring the Filipinos they will be granted autonomy so far as is compatible therewith and also civil and religious liberty.

## THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY PARTY.

### A REUNION DISCUSSED.

Conference of the Nationalist members of the House of Commons held at Dublin has agreed to Mr. John Dillon's proposal for the reunion of the party under a Parnellite chairman.

The leading members of the Parnellite party absented themselves from the Conference at Dublin, and it is believed that the unity proposals will lead to nothing.

## THE PROGRESS OF SIAM.

The "Times" publishes a long correspondence on the progress made by Siam, and in a eulogistic leader admits the claim of Siam to Customs revision.

## THE DISTURBANCE NEAR HONGKONG.

APRIL 5.

The "Times'" correspondent at Hongkong, telegraphing particulars of the disturbance over the Kaulung extension, says the appearance at Mirs Bay of General Gascoigne with troops aboard a torpedo destroyer overawed the riotous Chinese.

## THE SAMOAN QUESTION.

Great Britain has assented to the principle of a Samoa Commission, but delays her final assent until the composition and powers of the Commission are settled.

## THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The transport Dunera has arrived at Southampton.

## MILITARY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 5.

Colonel Craigie, A. A. G., Army Headquarters, proceeds home on six months' leave, immediately.

Major-General Galbraith vacates Quetta Command on 16th May, on attaining the prescribed age. His successor is Sir A. Hunter.

Colonel Blaksley becomes Colonel on Staff, R. A., Bombay Command, vice General Spragge.

Lieutenant-Colonel Deeing, Commanding 1st Cheshires, will be placed on half-pay from 14th May, his tenure of command having expired.

## ENGLISH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP.

### SIXTH SUCCESSIVE VICTORY.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 5.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires:—Last Saturday, Mr. H. K. Foster won the "Amateur Racquets Championship" for the sixth successive time, defeating Mr. E. A. Miles by three games to love.

## BILLIARDS IN ENGLAND.

### ROBERTS THE VICTOR.

In the big billiard match, C. Dawson vs. Roberts, the latter assumed the lead last Monday, and keeping his advantage to the finish won by 1,814 points.

## GUJERAT PIG-STICKING MEETING.

### GUJERAT AND SALMON CUPS.

BHANDU, APRIL 4.

There was a good day's sport at Vallum, yesterday. Mr. A. Hewlett won the Gujerat Cup, and Raja Bahadur Bhagwatsinghji of Orcha the Salmon Cup.

### THE ORCHA CUP.

For the extra cup, presented by the Raja of Orcha, the following were the winners of the heats:—K. S. Becheresinghji, K. S. Narsinghji, Mr. P. Fischer, Captain G. Baldock, and Mr. D. Graham.

The finals for this Cup will be run off to-morrow, and Point-to-Point races in the afternoon.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cumming left here morning first.

COLOMBO, APRIL 5.

Mail steamer Ormuz from Australia arrived.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kajoshima Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on the 4th instant.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida from Bombay arrived at Singapore on the 5th inst.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer D. Balduino, left Aden for Bombay, at noon, on the 3rd instant, and is expected to arrive on Sunday, the 9th before noon.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 26-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols ..... 110 7-8
3 per cent. Reduced ..... 102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... 116
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers ..... 97 3-16
Bar Silver ..... 27 1-2

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San ...an Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

...elegrams for Panaj Negros (Visaya Islands) are subject ...me restrictions as Philippine Islands.

...ate telegrams in secret language can be accepted for ...ne Islands but are subject to censure of United States ...ent.

Philipp... imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams ...olitical news.

Censure ...notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for containing ...

Till further ...e Pinhiros and Cayenne Paramaribo both Bolivia. ...ing interruptions telegrams for Cayenne are Cables Cayen... ...aribo. Interrupted. Du... ...hina right. posted from Paran... ...upted beyond Bagdad. Bhamo route to C... Turkish route inter...

## TELEGRAM REPORTS.

### FOREIGN Th...

...ages received at Bombay from 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of Latest dates of Foreign Mes... the United Kingdom during the... the 5th April, 1899. ...s allowed for.]

[Difference in Longitud...

| Via | Latest Date. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minute. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | ... | ... | ... | ... | 51 |
| Teheran | 5 | 3 | 5 p.m. | ... | 14 |
| Suez | 5 | 2 | 55 p.m. | ... | |

...s to Bombay 1899.

Time occupied in the transmission of messag... during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of 5th April, ... ...n Time M.

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minim... H. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | 0 | 44 | ... | | 1 |
| " Karachi | 0 | 27 | ... | | |
| " Madras | 0 | 45 | ... | | |

## THE PLAGUE HOSPITALS.

### VISITS OF HIS EXCELLENCY.

YESTERDAY afternoon, his Excellency the Governor paid a visit to the Julai Hospital, off Ripon Road, the occasion being the discharge of a number of plague patients. The entrance to the hospital was gaily decorated, and its general appearance betokened excellent management. The chairman of the committee of management is Khan Bahadur Abdul Razaak, and he and the members of the committee were present to receive Lord Sandhurst, who was accompanied by Sir A. Wingate, and Mr. Woodburn, who succeeds him as Plague Commissioner. There were present: Sirdar Oomar Jamal, Sirdar Mahomed Yakub, Dr. Lewis, Professor Muller, and many others. The convalescent patients were called up, and received gifts of money, which comes out of the grant made by the Government of India. In this connection it should be stated that the cases of patients who are destitute are enquired into, and if the distress is real they are relieved. This arduous work is in the hands of Professor Muller, who has just sent in a report on his work to the Government. In addition to the present of money, the patients received blankets and garments, owing to the generosity of Sirdar Oomar Jamal. After the hospital had been inspected by the visitors, the party was photographed, and shortly afterwards left for

### THE MAHARATTA HOSPITAL.

His Excellency first inspected the wards, and afterwards

Rao Bahadur Wandeker spoke in reference to the deep sense of gratitude they entertained for the interest in the maintenance and progress of the Maharatta Hospital which his Excellency constantly manifested. The policy that had been pursued had won the confidence of even the most backward classes, and no effort was spared to effect the recovery of those attacked. They had patients from all parts of the city, and they had made suitable provision to meet the prejudices, beliefs and customs of the Hindu classes. They had accommodation for 400 or 500 patients, and for 600 contacts, and if requir d they could provide for double that number. He concluded by paying a tribute of praise to the services of the medical officers and to the nursing staff

His Excellency, in the course of his remarks, said that each time he had visited the Maharatta Hospital he had noticed more extensive arrangements. He was glad to hear the words of praise concerning the nursing staff, for it was not too much to say that the great improvement in the hospital took place from the time the nurses first came. He referred to the generosity of Sir Dinshaw Petit, who had given the whole of the site free of charge; and this was another instance of his unlimited generosity to the people of Bombay. He mentioned Sirdar Mir Abdool Ali, the backbone of the institution, and it was impossible to value his services two years ago, when all was disturbance and unquietness reigned. He had been brought into close contact with Dr. Bhalchandra during the last three years, and his great influence throughout had been wielded for good. He had been swift to recognise the great advantages of inoculation, and has done much to make the people understand that it is for their benefit to submit to the operation. He should wish that if at the end of the plague all the hospitals were pulled down, that he would rather they, or something like them, should remain not only to succour the poor and needy, but to be a standing monument to the generosity of those who first begot confidence in the people of the city. He was glad the plague was decreasing, and when he saw that the week's mortality had fallen 290 in the week, he sent the information to the Viceroy, who sent back an extremely sympathetic message of congratulation. He was also glad that the decline of the plague had come, as Sir Andrew Wingate was about to go to England, and it was no exaggeration to say that his sympathetic policy had helped them greatly in their troubles. He trusted the plague was about to disappear—and never to return,—and on behalf of the officials' mention he returned thanks.

The visitors were then garlanded with flowers, and soon afterwards left.

## WEDDING AT MADHAV BAUGH.

IN response to the invitations issued by Rao Bahadur Karamsi Damji, J. P., a large number of leading and prominent Europeans and Natives assembled at the Madhav Baugh, on Tuesday afternoon, to witness the wedding of his son, Vasanji. The Madhav Baugh was gaily decorated with flags and banners, evergreens and festoons of flowers, and was brilliantly illuminated in the evening. The guests began to arrive at 4-30 p.m., and were received by Rao Bahadur Karamsi, who is the leading member of his community, and is held in high esteem by reason of his willingness to co-operate in every worthy cause. In appreciation of his valuable services to the Government and the public, during the plague, and the strike last year, the title of Rao Bahadur was conferred upon him by Government. Mr. Karamsi subscribed largely to several plague hospitals, and persuaded the labourers to take advantage of the same.

The guests were conducted to the spacious hall, where sofas and cushioned chairs were placed for their accommodation. In the compound were stationed native bands, which alternately played selections of music to delight the guests. At 5-30 p.m., a procession was formed, the bride and bridegroom riding in front. The procession proceeded to the house of Mr. Mulji Nathu, father of the bride, where the wedding ceremony was performed according to the Hindu religious rites and usages. Amongst those present were: Sir George Cotton; Mr. I. M. Shields; Mr. John C. Greaves; Mr. F. G. Dumayne; Lieutenant French, Mr. Allen, of the P. & O. Company; Lieutenant Brackenbury; Mr. J. Crummey; Mr. Mackintosh; the Hon'ble Mr. Vijbhukhandass Atmaram; the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar; Sardar Mir Abdool Ali; Messrs. Cawasji Dadabhai Hormusji Dubash; Bezonji N. Capadia; Haji Cassam Joosub; Ibraim Nooroodin; Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed; Messrs. Muncherji Bhicaji Contractor; Cawasji Cursetji Dubash; Choonilal Nagindass; Assor Virji; Kalianji Naranji; Keshawji Nathu Sailor; Kalianji Naranji; Hirulal Ramgopal; Damoder Gordhandass Sookhadwalla; Vasanji Khimji; Maneckji J. Chandana; Damji Lakhmichand, etc. After the distribution of flowers and cocoanuts, the party dispersed at six o'clock.

## A CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, appeared on behalf of Mr. Donald Greenhalgh, and filed an information against Mr. J. Renton Denning, editor of the weekly paper, called the "Indian Sporting Times," charging him with defamation. The complainant stated in his information that he was a jockey and rode in races. In the issue of the "Indian Sporting Times" of the 22nd instant there appeared a paragraph in which it stated that he was warned off the turf by the Calcutta Turf Club on account of it having been alleged that he had deliberately stopped a horse, Mulberry, when riding him in the Eclipse Stakes. The complainant stated that the allegation was absolutely false and defamatory. As a matter of fact, it was never alleged that he had stopped Mulberry when riding him in the Eclipse Stakes. At a subsequent race a question was raised as to whether his riding was satisfactory. The matter was investigated by the Calcutta Turf Club, and he was advised to be more careful in future. So far from being warned off, afterwards he rode the same pony at Lucknow, where he won the Civil Service Cup and other races on him, and rode him at Meerut and won the Sir Logen him. All these races were run under the auspices of the Calcutta Turf Club. By the said false and defamatory statement being published and spread he would suffer great loss, as he would not be entrusted with horses to ride, and it was by this means he gained his living. When he noticed the paragraph, he wrote to the editor of the "Indian Sporting Times" telling him that the statement was false and calling upon him to apologise for the statement in the "Times of India" for the next day. The sub-editor replied that they would make inquiries as to the accuracy of the statement, and if they found it inaccurate they would apologise in the next issue of the paper. He then sent the editor a lawyer's letter calling upon him for an immediate apology, and stating that in default he would take criminal proceedings. He received a reply from Mr. Denning, who signed himself editor of the paper, repeating what had been stated by the sub-editor. He, therefore, charged Mr. Denning with defamation, and prayed for a summons against him.

Summons was granted.

## MR. RHODES AT BERLIN.

### THE KRUGER TELEGRAM FORGOTTEN.

THE wheel has come full circle with a vengeance, writes our London correspondent, under date March 17:—It is seldom that the whirligig of time has given a more dramatic turn than that which has thrown Mr. Cecil Rhodes into the willing embraces of the Germans. No one could have imagined, remembering the passionate burst of angry recriminations which followed the Jameson Raid and the Kaiser's famous telegram to Oom Paul that the African Colossus could ever have become a *persona grata* to the Germans. But business is business. Nor could one, considering all that had happened, imagine the ex-Cape Premier going cap in hand to the German Emperor. But the necessities of empire-makers know no law. And so, presumably, it comes to pass that the past has been forgiven, if not forgotten, and one have apparently another Anglo-German agreement, negotiated by Mr. Rhodes. The "Daily Chronicle's" Berlin correspondent, wiring on Monday night informed us that:—

The Kaiser received Mr. Cecil Rhodes yesterday afternoon, the interview lasting three-quarters of an hour. Nothing, of course, has transpired regarding what must have been a remarkable meeting. Mr. Rhodes is said to have expressed satisfaction at the result of the interview.

Yesterday was a busy day for him, and his doings are chronicled in the Press as though he were a Royal Prince honoring the German capital rather than the man whose name three years ago was covered with every epithet of opprobrium. He visited the British Ambassador, the Foreign Secretary, the Imperial Chancellor, and other dignitaries, and was received everywhere with perfect courtesy and indeed kindness.

During the afternoon Mr. Rhodes paid a visit to the Reichstag, where he sat in the Ambassador's Gallery in full view of the House. It was amusing to notice the interest with which Deputies, Pressmen, and people in the public galleries watched and discussed him. Mr. Rhodes does not understand German, so Miss Lascelles, who accompanied him, informed him that the House was engaged on the Colonial Estimates. When Count Stolberg began to call the attention of the Government to the presence of Mr. Rhodes in Berlin, and to warn them to be careful in negotiating with him, the African Napoleon, without waiting for the Government to reply, rose abruptly and left the House. There were those who thought he was angry, but as a matter of fact he only hurried out to prepare for his visit to the Kaiser. The reply of the Director of the Colonial Department was to the effect that the Reichstag could rest assured that in negotiating with Mr. Rhodes regarding the Trans-African Railway everything possible would be done to safeguard German interests. A member from the ranks of the National Liberals, and Dr. Lieber, leader of the Centrum, having expressed their personal objections to Mr. Rhodes and their implicit confidence in the Government, the incident terminated.

The newspapers are full of more or less luminous analyses of Mr. Rhodes' character, which, on the whole, are flattering, but there appears to be a widespread nervousness lest he should succeed in overreaching the German Foreign Office. Perhaps the most interesting point about this visit is that it gives occasion to a good many organs of public opinion for expressing sentiments of friendship towards England and for advocating a closer union between Germany and England in the great work of civilisation which both Powers have before them in Africa. The auspices for the Rhodes' project therefore, as far as Germany is concerned, would not seem to be unfavourable. His far-reaching plans have at least about them which has touched the imagination of the Germans. There are numerous and influential bodies of Germans who are attracted by the proposals which if carried out, it is thought, would unite the Fatherland with England in bringing light to Darkest Africa. Tala union would certainly result in the more rapid development of the German possessions.

The same paper, in a paragraph of comment remarked:—

There is something magnificent both in the interest and the alarm with which Germany receives Mr. Rhodes. He might be an uncrowned king, an emperor incognito. It was a dramatic incident when Count Stolberg solemnly warned the Reichstag against this "African Napoleon," whilst from the Ambassadors' Gallery Mr. Rhodes himself looked quietly down upon the scene, and then rose in obedience to a summons to the Emperor's presence. We hope that interview was worthy of the occasion. If the Kaiser were not the re-incarnation of all Germany's heroes, we think he would choose to be the Rhodes of Africa; and we can imagine Mr. Rhodes quite at his ease upon the Imperial throne, ready to issue a decree of *lese-majeste* against anyone who "upset the apple-cart." Which part of the two has met his match in diplomacy is a question which may be left open till this wonderful railway "in being"—or rather "in becoming"—begins to approach a good deal nearer to German East Africa than it is at present."

The "Daily Telegraph" said: "A meeting between the German Emperor and Mr. Cecil Rhodes has its picturesque as well as its political interest. Four or five years ago it would have been impossible. President Kruger, long before the raid, had publicly asserted that he looked upon the Kaiser as a political father, and the German press made the most of the kinship of the two races. Much has since happened to modify the situation, and Kruger will have the chagrin of learning that his one great enemy and his one mighty friend have met and exchanged views on the friendliest basis."

A telegram from Cologne told us that:—

The 'Kolnische Zeitung,' having in a former article censured the attitude of certain Deputies of the Reichstag with respect to the presence of Mr. Rhodes in Berlin, discusses this evening the negotiations which the Imperial Government is carrying on with him:—

'If Mr. Rhodes (it says), in consequence of the long-standing dislike entertained in certain English circle for the moderate colonial policy of Germany, and also as the result of the conduct of the British representatives in Samoa, has encountered a certain amount of ill-feeling in Germany, this does not alter the fact that we have learned in Germany, as the English have also, to pursue a practical policy; and the decisive word rests not with an enthusiastic idealism, but with commercial interests, in view of the ever-increasing development of international trade rivalry. Germany is determined to be behind no one in this race. We do not doubt that Mr. Rhodes will have ample opportunity of convincing himself that this is the unalterable basis of all Anglo-German negotiation. If Mr. Rhodes wishes to open up the German hinterland in East Africa more than hitherto by means of a railway, we cannot imagine any kind of objection on the side of Germany, provided that the German supremacy is adequately safeguarded.'

The "Chronicle" correspondent, following up on Monday his previous wire, telegraphed that:—

Mr. Rhodes visited the Foreign Office again today, and for some time conferred with the German colonial authorities. The various proposals which he has made are being examined by African experts, whose reports will be submitted to the Kaiser. His Majesty has made arrangements to receive Mr. Rhodes again to-morrow.

According to the 'National Zeitung,' Mr. Rhodes is anxious not only to obtain support for his Cape to Cairo plans, but also for two railways for German South-West Africa, concessions for which have been given to English companies. Mr. Rhodes now proposes that a line should be built from Walfisch Bay to meet the line from Swakopmund. He proposes, further to alter the gauge of this latter railway to the African normal gauge, and to continue it to Bulawayo. Mr. Rhodes is said to be particularly anxious to unite Bulawayo with the new German port Swakopmund, and to interest German capitalists in its construction.

German specialists have been proposing to Mr. Rhodes that the Cape to Cairo line should pass through Tabora, in the German East Africa. Mr. Rhodes sees nothing against this. Moreover, he is quite prepared to see Germany exercising sovereign rights over that part of the railway which passes through the German protectorate.

Another assertion of the 'National Zeitung' is that Mr. Rhodes, preparatory to leaving England, visited the Queen, receiving her Majesty's commands to convey her greetings to the Kaiser.

The "Daily News" next took up the tale on Tuesday to the following effect:—

The negotiations between Mr. Rhodes and the German Government are making very favourable progress. As regards the telegraph line, a complete understanding has already been arrived at, and a contract concluded, whilst the railway question is the subject of further negotiations for the settlement of particulars, and a definite agreement is expected to-morrow or the day after. The financial negotiations will probably be continued in London. From German quarters it is affirmed that the South-West African railways have for the present been eliminated from the conferences, which have been occupied simply with the Cape to Cairo project, and the East African railways.

The Emperor was present to-day at dinner at the British Embassy, and was accompanied by the Empress. Amongst the guests were, besides Mr. Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. Maguire, Herr von Bulow, Count and Countess von Stolberg, Count and Countess von Arnim-Maskau, and several other noblemen. Count von Arnim is one of the leaders of the German Colonial party. In political quarters much is being said about the frank and easy way in which Mr. Rhodes since his arrival here has spoken at table about the events of 1895, his part in the Jameson affair, the South African Committee, and so on. He is said to have remarked that though not a timid man his heart beat fast when he came to Berlin. As regards the Jameson Raid, he said: Yes, at that time I was in the wrong, because I was not successful. The greatest mistake, he observed at another time, the world's history has ever known was the building of the Tower of Babel. All people ought to speak the same languages—English. The object of his presence here was, of course, he went on, the building of the railway. His aim was to travel from Capetown to Cairo with the same engine and in the same carriage. The conditions were immaterial to him. You see, the concession to take the railway through the Congo State I have already in my pocket; but I prefer German East Africa, because the route is shorter, and because under the German administration there is more order.

Herr Ernst Vohsen, of the Consular Service, and one of the ablest experts on Colonial questions, points out in an article that Germany has no reason to raise any objection to Mr. Rhodes's Cape to Cairo railway. On the other hand, he doubts the great value of that railway for the opening up of Africa. He rather thinks that railways from East to West would pay much better and attract trade. These railways would be far shorter, and therefore less expensive, and trade has always the tendency to seek the shortest way to the sea.

The "Standard's" Berlin correspondent wired on Wednesday night:—

I am in a position to state that the negotiation between Mr. Cecil Rhodes and the German Government can now be considered as virtually concluded, in regard both to the Telegraph and the Railway through German East Africa, on the basis previously mentioned—namely, that Germany's sovereign rights in every direction will be maintained. The two enterprises will be carried out with German capital, and be worked and superintended by Germans. English capitalists may, of course, have a certain share in them. It is incorrect to say that an Anglo-German Syndicate will construct the Telegraph and Railway. The section of the Trans-African Railway running through German East Africa will be nearly a seventh part of the whole line. The contracts between the two parties concerned have been, or will shortly be signed.

A most striking proof of the complete change of opinion amongst the German Anglophobes is seen in the fact that even the *Kreuz Zeitung* to-day approves of the present state of things, adding that Germany in dealing with the Transvaal question, must not be blinded by too great partiality for the Boers. The three characters most interested in the export trade to Africa are England, the United States, which, however, have no colony there, and Germany. British exports increased from £1,700,000 in 1896 to £2,200,000 in 1897; whereas Germany's totals were 33,100,000 marks and 60,900,000 marks. American exports have trebled during the same period, namely, from 4,400,000 to 13,200,000 dollars. Egypt, the Cape and Natal, and British West Africa are the principal African countries to which the above-mentioned exports go.

Commenting on all this, the "Pall Mall Gazette" observes:—

Mr. Rhodes day by day is becoming confusing. One correspondent informed us that everything was settled on Tuesday, but this morning we are told that the agreement was concluded yesterday. He of the "Standard" adds the important detail that Mr. Rhodes has surrendered all political and financial control over the telegraph and railway in the German sphere. The sovereignty of Germany could not, of course, be questioned, but a voice might surely have been retained in the management of the line. So we are not surprised to read lower down that English capitalists may have a certain share in the work and superintendence. In all probability they will also have to find the bulk of the capital.

"The Westminster Gazette," in the course of a leading article, commented on the business thus:—

The result of this visit to Berlin is likely enough to be that, in spite of financial tightness and a frowning Chancellor of the Exchequer, we shall find ourselves rather deeply involved in the great Cape to Cairo scheme before we quite know where we are. We can imagine the joy with which these kindred spirits are contemplating the colossal idea. Compared with this splendid being who strides along a great continent, how parochial, contracted, and common place a figure must Mr. Kruger appear! No doubt, as the *Times* conjectures, Dutch rural simplicity seems but a poor object for the patronage of the mailed fist, when the Colossus himself is on the spot to do business. It is characteristic of Mr. Rhodes that his mind should already have leapt the unbridged gap between Bulawayo and Tanganyika.

## CUSTOMS ECCENTRICITIES.

### A NEW CASE.

NUMEROUS eccentricities of the Customs Department in Bombay have recently been brought to notice. Here is a small addition to the list. At Christmas time, says a correspondent, a European resident procured several rings of Indian manufacture from a Meadows Street jeweller and sent them to a relative in England on approval. Two of the number were returned by registered letter, and the sum of Rs. 15-10 was charged as import duty. There was never any intention on the part of Government to levy a duty on Indian manufactures, and the addressee naturally wrote a letter to the Collector of Bombay applying for a refund. This was on February 28th last. Yesterday, April 5, the applicant received a reply, which had apparently been eight days travelling from the Custom House in Apollo Street to Esplanade Road, as follows:

"With reference to your letter of the 28th ultimo (February), I regret to have to inform you that the refund applied for is inadmissible."

No attempt is made to justify this extraordinary and absurd decision. The amount is not much, but no trouble whatever has been taken to test the accuracy of applicant's statement. As stated, the articles are of local manufacture, and are still in the applicant's possession for inspection of the Customs authorities. The dealer, from whom they were taken on approval, wants either his money or his rings, and the applicant for the refund, after waiting five weeks, receives only a letter, which is as unsatisfactory as it is brief.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| B Mandvi, Chunckia, Oomerkhadi and Dongri | 37 | 12 | 35 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada | 23 | 10 | 38 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill | 29 | 6 | 17 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 44 | 12 | 50 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 9 | 11 | 26 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 5 | 6 | 17 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 45 | 60 |
| Total | 149 | 103 | 248 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 43,090 | 37,720 | |
| Same date last year | 93 | 84 | 187 |

### DAMAUN.

The plague morbidity at Lower Damaun on Saturday was four, being the same as on the previous day. On Sunday, there was only one death from plague, that of a Mahomedan, at Khariwadi, and on Monday there were two deaths. The plague seems evidently on the decline—a circumstance which would have been considered gratifying but for the alarming fact that the appearance of dead rats has not ceased. Houses situated in very healthy localities in Lower Damaun, and in the occupation of respectable and even wealthy persons, which bore complete immunity from plague during the last two epidemics, are now contaminated by the presence of dead rats. Even the inmates of the Moniz House, which stands isolated from other habitations, on the verge of the sea, and who enjoyed complete immunity during the last two epidemics, have taken alarm at one of their servants being attacked with plague and removed to Upper Damaun. It is worth noting that though three-fourths of the population of Lower Damaun have evacuated their houses and gone to reside in mandwas outside the city, in carts and fields, which have been overcrowded, none of the several Parsee families, except one, which was placed in imminent danger owing to several cases of plague all round the house, have vacated their houses, having complete confidence in inoculation.

### A QUESTION OF RATS.

We have been repeatedly told that the death of rats is a sure sign of the infection of the place. Now, while rats are supposed to die on account of the poison of the infection, they are also known to meet with their death (as experience and observation tell us) by means of poisons contained in some of the disinfectants now in use by the authorities and the public—by the latter especially in unusually large quantities. Will some of our doctors tell us how to distinguish between the rats that die on account of the two several causes mentioned above, so that we, laymen, may not unnecessarily take fright at the mere fact of the death of rats (which may be due to either cause)? Will they also oblige us by informing us if any disease is likely to arise on account of the putrefaction of a rat dying of a poison contained in these disinfectants?

### BANDORA.

There were 6 attacks and 3 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Wednesday.

## FROCKS AND FASHIONS.

### THE DRAWING-ROOMS.

(BY A LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 17.

SPRING is upon us at last, and we are thoroughly enjoying the bright sunshine and dry smooth roads (so delightful for cycling) after all the rough winds and the unruly rains that have so wearied us in the past. Two drawing-rooms are already over. They took place on the 1st and 3rd days of this month, when before H. R. H. Princess Christian, who represented the Queen, the debutantes of the season made their respectful obeissnces. The unfortunate calamity that robbed the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg of their only son made the drawing-rooms quiet affairs. No colours were to be worn except the purples and mauves, which are considered mourning, and it must have been with a sigh of true regret that some of the splendid gowns were set on one side, that had been already prepared, before the Lord Chamberlain's edict became known. At Viola's, in Albemarle Street, I saw some lovely creations, amongst them a sulphur-coloured spotted mousseline dress, wreathed with Jacqueminot roses about the decolletage and above the deep foot flounce, the train of amber brocade being laden with beautiful old lace—yellow with age. Now, how would you like to have laid that aside. I am sure I should have wept many tears of anger and disappointment.

Lady Agnes Lygon wore one of the prettiest gowns for a debutante. It was of white satin, veiled lightly with a flounce of silver-embroidered net, and it had a train of striped white satin and glace silk. Her mother, Lady Beauchamp, looked extremely well in a handsome dress of mauve brocade, the skirt charmingly draped with flounces of white Brussels lace, and trimmed with bouilloanes of mauve mousseline de soie. The bodice was arranged to correspond, with touches of black velvet, while the train was of violet satin, trimmed also with beautiful Brussels lace. Lady De La Warr carried a magnificent bouquet of mauve orchids and white lilac which I wanted badly—and I should also have liked to steal a bouquet of lilies of the valley and mauve orchids which was carried by Lady Abercromby. A white satin dress was worn by Lady Evelyn Cotterell, the skirt trimmed with a flounce of net, embroidered with silver, and further ornamented with white chiffon roses raised in relief and many little white net frills. The bodice had a similar trimming of silver embroidered net and chifon roses, with silver shoulder straps and a bunch of Parma violets on one side. The white satin train was lined and turned back with mauve, and covered completely with very fine antique Brussels lace. One more dress and I have done, but I must tell you about Lady Arthur Butler's court gown, which was carried out in wonderful shades of orchid-mauve and palest lilac. The dress itself was of orchid-mauve satin, veiled with Mechlin lace, daintily embroidered with diamonds, and bordered with a ruche of tulle. The swathed satin bodice was draped with Mechlin lace, and finished with beautiful diamond shoulder-straps. One sleeve consisted of shaded mauve orchids and the other of chiffon, while the gown was completed by a train of orchid-mauve velvet, in a much deeper shade, lined with pale lilac satin. This train was edged with a soft frill of pale lilac chiffon, and fastened on the shoulder by a long trail of shaded orchids.

It was quite difficult last week to obtain white blooms, or mauve, or violet. They were all absorbed by the Court bouquets, and violets, especially the Parma kind, rose considerably in price, but of course this was only temporary. Two drawing-rooms in one week, with only a day between, proved an undue strain on the supply. There are generally a good many dinner parties given on the drawing-room nights, and one or two smart hostesses fell into the plan of putting their floral decorations for the dinner table into half-mourning. When this took the form of a variety of violets no one could complain.

In spite of the alarmist reports of "disturbances" at Nice that would prevent her Majesty from visiting France this year, the Queen is now at Cimiez. The hotel where the "Countess of Balmoral" stays was not affected by the slight typhoid epidemic which fell upon Nice. There is every sign of fine weather, and I trust a pleasant journey and health-giving rest will be enjoyed by her Majesty. The visit of the Queen to the Continent is not an easy or indeed as economical business. Sixty persons form her suite, and the little trip costs no less than £15,000. The heavy luggage has gone on. This includes carriages, eight horses, the famous white donkey, the Queen's equally famous "own bed," besides dogs, birds, especially the piping bull-finches, and knick-knacks of all description. The Queen, notwithstanding her great age, enjoys wonderful health, save that now and then she feels a touch of rheumatism. Her hearing is as acute as that of a girl of twenty, and although she suffers from weakness of sight, even her eyes are stronger and better than those of most ladies of eighty years. Her Majesty has a keen sense of humour, and often makes comical remarks, which are the delight of her children and grandchildren. She cannot endure dull people about her, and much appreciates wit and humour in others.

Afternoon parties are deemed suitable to the exigencies of Lent, and the fashion of the moment is to engage the mysterious Japs who come straight from their entertainment at Langham Place, gorgeously attired, the three ladies in Japanese robes, covered with gold embroideries, their hair dressed in Japanese fashion, with huge bouquets of flowers on either side of the head, and wide pieces of white lace drawn across the face, hiding nose and mouth. At the last party where we were delighted by their pretty music, we were also charmed with the floral decorations in the house, which were purely Japanese, draperies of Japanese silks, Japanese lanterns, and curios, producing a very pretty effect. But nowadays no expense would ever seem to be spared in floral decorations. Banks of blooms fill up the nooks on the staircase and palms gather in the hall, while the mantelpieces and any side-tables really groan beneath the weight of flowers, though they are most deftly arranged. The florists' shops are a sight to see—cyclamens, lilies of the larger growth, orchids, and almost as many roses as in June greet the eye. I was at a luncheon party last week where pink orchids and ferns made the table delightful and looked well with venetian glass and lovely silver. There were eighteen guests, so that the reputation for luncheon parties, which women are said to love, was well kept up.

I see Lord Crewe is having extensive and elaborate alterations effected at 23, Hill street, Berkeley Square, in view of his coming marriage with Lady Peggy Primrose. Two storeys are being added to the rear portion of the building, and the staircase is to be panelled in choice walnut. The house is to be ready for occupation by the end of the month, and I believe the wedding is to take place soon. Although very much older than herself, Lady Peggy will have an extremely good looking, charming husband, and as she and her future step-daughters are very devoted friends, all things seem to point to as happy a married life as her numerous friends can wish for her.

When a play is called "The Cuckoo," and Mr. Charles Hawtrey is the manager, one prepares to laugh—sometimes, perhaps, "behind a fan." The new play at the Avenue excites no little laughter, and sometimes demands the fan—occasionally, alas! one yawns behind it. For some scenes fall flat, for the simple reason that they are badly acted. The dresses, however, are very good, and there were examples of the double skirt which even the greatest lover of the plain species could admire. One worn by Miss Fanny Ward was of pale blue crepe de Chine opening down the front to show the underskirt of tucked blue silk. The bodice was slightly pouched in front, and trimmed with white applique lined with satin. With this was worn a blue straw hat trimmed with blue chiffon, amongst which nestled a blue bird and a bunch of pink roses. Another of Miss Ward's dresses was of pink silk, with an over skirt of cream lace, which, reaching almost to the edge of the skirt, was yet short enough to show three or four rows of chiffon frills which edged the pink silk under-dress. The bodice was prettily made, with a fichu of frilled chiffon, whilst the sleeves were quaintly trimmed with a frill of lace and gathered ribbon hanging from the elbow. The waist band was finished at the back by a steel buckle.

The Savoy, the other Sunday night, was the gayest of gay scenes. I dined there with a party of friends to hear the wonderful band, which just now is the great attraction, and not only every table, but every room, was filled with smart people. One of the big parties was composed of Lord and Lady Kilmorey, Mrs. Ronalds, Lady Colebrook (who looks brilliant in her mourning), the Chevalier de Coeres, and Mr. Reginald Warf. The Duke and Duchess of Newcastle were also entertaining a party, and, amongst many others, I saw Mrs. Richie, looking handsome in pale primrose with a primrose ribbon in her hair, and turquois and diamonds. Altogether, what with the pleasant society, good dinner, beautiful music, and pretty frocks to criticise, I had what the schoolboys call a ripping time.

Irresponsible frivolity is the keynote of the millinery of the moment. The hats and toques that meet us on every side are light-minded flighty things with no substance or seriousness in their composition. They are made for the most part of gauze, tulle, chiffon, or areophane, gathered and drawn into all kinds of fanciful forms, and trimmed very frequently with nothing more important than a cluster of flowers and one or two white wings. A toque has just been sent to Monte Carlo. It is composed of grey chiffon gathered entirely over the fairly large crown—the deep brim is arranged in the same way and turned straight off the face in front. Two large wings of white gauze, spangled with tiny finger sequins and bordered with marabout, are set one on each side of the crown, and in the centre of the front there is the head of a small white bird, which seems as though the wings belonged to it, and above the head a white marabout osprey—some damask

Commissioner stating that Government had approved of the regulations and measures proposed by him.

It was then resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation.

POST OF OFFICE MANAGER.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla moved that the report of the Sub-Committee, appointed to consider the applications received for the post of Office Manager, be approved and adopted, that Mr. Ramchandra Makundji Raje, head clerk in the Secretary's office, be appointed Office Manager on a salary of Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200, and the Secretary be authorised to select from the Municipal departments a suitable officer for the post of the head clerk.

Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya seconded the proposition.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed took exception to the second part of the Sub-Committee's report which recommended the selection of an officer for the appointment of the head clerk in the Secretary's department from among the subordinates of other departments. He remarked that the Sub-Committee had gone beyond its limits in making this suggestion. He proposed an amendment to the effect that only the first part of the report recommending Mr. Ramchandra for the post of Office Manager be adopted.

Dr. Viegas seconded the amendment, which was, on a division, lost.

The original proposition was then agreed to by a majority.

After transacting of some other business the Committee adjourned.

## REGISTRATION AT SONAPUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the Sonapur cemetery there were three cemetery clerks and one copying clerk doing the work for ever so many years, but since 1st March one Mr. Tambe, M. A., B. Sc., L. M. & S., is engaged in addition to the staff. Now, these cemetery clerks have got eight hours' duty by turns and the copying clerk has fixed duty at night. Of these four the copying clerk, who has to do the larger portion of the work, is paid only Rs. 20. I do not see where was the necessity of engaging on Rs. 150 a medical man. It might be here argued that he is to write and enquire as to the cause of death. But my visits there lead me to believe that the work can be done by any clerk. This can be easily seen at night, when there is no medical man, and at the other two chief cemeteries, viz., Haines Road and Tank Bunder, where this work is done by the ordinary cemetery clerk. Would not the copying and cemetery clerks work earnestly if they are given an extra allowance, and thus also the Municipality make a saving?

This year every funeral party must have a police pass. Now these passes are given by police peons of the nearest duty. This arrangement, I am told, is specially made in order that the correct address of the dead be made out. On actual examination of some of these passes, I find they in many cases contain nothing but the policeman's number, and there is every possibility, notwithstanding the passes, of the informant giving a false address. So your readers will see that this system is also defective.

I hope that the necessary changes and improvement will be made by the authorities concerned.—Yours, &c.,

April 5. AN OBSERVER.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 28th March:—Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 27th Sepetember 1898. Read letter from the Secretary, Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, dated 17th January 1899, saying that the Company intend to strengthen the sea-wall abutting their mill property at Colaba, and forwarding a sketch showing how they propose to do so. Read report from the Engineer, dated 15th March 1899, saying that there is no objection to the Company protecting the toe of their sea-wall as proposed.

Resolution.—The trustees' assent may be given to the proposed work.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 16th December 1898, forwarding a report on the present state of several Port Trust buildings which require heavy repairs, and submitting estimates of the cost of putting them in good order. Submitted the report and the estimates above referred to, the latter amounting to Rs. 49,386. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 13th February 1899, submitting revised estimates for temporary repairs amounting to Rs. 6,342 and saying that others on the Tank Bunder, Elphinstone and the Mody Bay Estates are beyond temporary repairs and cannot be made serviceable without extensive renewals. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 10th March 1899, reporting that if the buildings, for the temporary repairs of which he submitted a revised estimate of Rs. 6,342, are not put in order, they will be of little or no use during the monsoon. Submitted the proceedings of the Bunders Committee, recommending that the temporary repairs, estimated to cost Rs. 6,342, may be sanctioned.

Resolution.—The cost of repairing the buildings referred to at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 6,342 is sanctioned against the allotment for Contingent Works, Bunder Properties.

Read letter from Messrs Gostling and Morris, dated 2nd March 1899, requesting permission, on behalf of their client, to build an additional floor to each of the buildings in course of construction at Apollo Reclamation, saying that the walls have been made of sufficient thickness for the proposed additions and that the design of the new top stories will be similar to that of the floors below. Read report from the Engineer, dated 14th March 1899, saying that there is no objection to another floor, and submitting a sketch showing how the buildings will appear from the Battery Road and the plan showing the total heights of the adjacent buildings. Submitted the sketch and the plan above referred to.

Resolution.—Sanction may be given to both an additional storey as requested.

Submitted six letters from Messrs. Gostling and Morris, Architects, five dated 8th March and the last dated the 14th idem, forwarding, for approval, on behalf of their clients, the plans of the ground floors and of the portions of the upper floors of the buildings proposed to be erected on the plots Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30, 33 and 35 and requesting permission to proceed at once with the foundations. Submitted the plans above referred to. Read letters from the Engineer, Nos. 619 and 636, dated, respectively, 17th and 21st March 1899, forwarding remarks and recommending that the architects be allowed to proceed with the foundations at once.

Resolution.—The plans for the foundations of plots 27, 28, 29, 30 and 35 are approved, subject to the following conditions:—(a) Space occupied by verandahs on the East and West, oriels and detached watercloseta to be charged at full rates. (b) The projection of servants' chawls is considered objectionable and the architects should be informed accordingly. As regards No. 33 the Trustees require that the building should be confined to the actual limits of the building site.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Government Resolution, Marine Department, dated 17th March 1999, re-appointing the undernoted gentlemen as Trustees of the Port of Bombay for two years from 1st April 1899:—Captain W. S. Goodridge, R.N., Mr. W. L. Harvey, I.C.S., Mr. W. T Morison, I.C.S and Mr. J. Willcocks. Government Resolution, Marine Department, dated 18th March 1899, communicating the decision of the Government of India that the rocket life-saving apparatus at Bombay, Aden and Kurrachee is not needed at the ports in question, and need not therefore be maintained. Government Resolution, Marine Department, dated 22nd March 1899, approving of the scale of special Dock rates proposed to be charged on and after the 1st April 1899 on goods imported and exported at the Prince's and Victoria Docks by coasting steamers plying between Bombay and ports on the West Coast of India and directing that the same be notified. Memorandum from the Port Offier, dated 20th March 1899, reporting that Padow "Amanatoola," No. 3152, while proceeding towards Darukhana to discharge her cargo, containing cases of kerosine oil, when off Mazagon Bunder sank at about 3 p. m. on the 16th instant.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

| | For week ending 24th Mar. 1899. | Total from 1st April 1898 to 24th Mar. 1899. | For week ending 24th Mar. 1898. | Total from 1st April 1897 to 24th Mar. 1898. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels piloted into harbour | 23 | 1,062 | 24 | 887 |
| Do. piloted out of harbour | 18 | 1,000 | 19 | 859 |
| Do. transported | 9 | 656 | 7 | 514 |
| Do. attended to | .. | 73 | 1 | 119 |
| Do. warped | ... | 33 | 1 | 55 |

## YACHT CLUB RACES.

SATURDAY'S PROGRAMME.

Yachts' Handicap Race.—Start at 3-45 p.m. Course No. 3. Entries will close at noon on Friday.

Tonnit class race for Cup offered by Mr. R. H. H. Hopkins, (postponed from Saturday, 18th ultimo). Start at 4 p.m. Course No. 1. Entries will close at noon to-day.


## LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purni men vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Royd Street, Calcutta.


## THE VICEROY AT KANKI.

### HIS EXCELLENCY ON IRRIGATION IN THE PUNJAB.

REPLYING to Nawab Mahomed Hyat Khan's address at Lyallpore on Monday, his Excellency said:—

I am only sorry that I cannot address you in a language that most of you will understand, but I dare say that my remarks, although made in English, will be translated afterwards, and will be communicated to the large body of those who do not understand them in the form in which I speak. A new Viceroy coming out to India learns many interesting lessons and sees many surprising things. Among the most novel and gratifying of these is the operation of that great system of irrigation, which in England we dimly know has filled up immense blanks upon the map of India, has made the wilderness to blossom like a rose, and has provided sustenance and livelihood to millions of human workers. What we do not and cannot know there is the sort of experience that I have been able to derive to-day from a visit to the actual scene of one of these beneficent reclamations, and from a study of the reports and information presented to me in connection therewith.

AN ASTONISHING UPWARD MARCH.

The Punjab has been one of the main fields of this particular application of the energies and resources of the Government of India, and it may interest many of my fellow-countrymen in England, under whose eyes these words may subsequently fall, to know that at the present time in the Punjab alone we have constructed 4,500 miles of main and branch canals, not including 10,500 miles of smaller distributories; that the total area irrigated by these means, which in 1868 amounted only to 1,000,000 acres, in 1878 to 1,300,000 acres, and in 1888 to 2,300,000 acres, has risen, owing to the startling progress of the last decade, to 5,200,000 acres in 1898; that the value of the crops which the irrigated area produces is estimated at ten millions sterling, that the total capital outlay on the irrigation works of the Punjab has been nearly six million sterling, and that the net revenue was over ninety lakhs of rupees, or £600,000, in 1898, or a return upon the capital expenditure of 10½ per cent. Though statistics are commonly said to be prosaic and dull, I venture to think that in these figures, with their astonishing upward march, and with the evidence of sound finance with which they teem, there is an element of romance that almost surpasses in its dramatic surprise the more solid interest attaching to a foresighted and successful effort of Imperial administration.

"TO SCATTER PLENTY O'ER A SMILING LAND."

And now I turn to the particular prospect and locality which have tempted me here to-day, and which I have spent a pleasurable morning and afternoon in examining. When I am informed that four years ago the place in which I am now speaking, and which has the appearance of a flourishing township and mart of agricultural produce, was a barren and uninhabited jungle, and that there are now one thousand separate villages in a settlement that eight years ago existed only on paper, I confess that I doubt whether the records of the Far West of America, where towns are said to spring up like mushrooms almost in a night, can show any result more wonderful or more gratifying. Here was an area of two and a half million acres of what is known as waste land. The big dam across the Chenab was commenced in 1889, it was finished in 1892, and at the end of the year that has just closed 1,000,000 acres have already been brought under irrigation. There has been a capital outlay of two and a half crores, or one and a half million sterling. The net revenue in 1898 was sixteen lakhs of rupees, or a return of nearly seven and a half per cent. Now that the annually irrigated area has reached 1,000,000 acres, it is estimated that the total value of the crops raised in a single year equals the capital cost of the entire works, and I have little doubt that the ultimate returns on the expenditure will nearly, if it does not quite, double the present amount. On the land thus reclaimed has been planted a large and prosperous peasant population, with allotments of from twenty to thirty acres each, upon which they enjoy perpetual and heritable rights of occupancy. Other portions of the land have been bestowed as a reward upon pensioners of the native army and upon yeoman grantees or have been sold or leased to capitalists. There is believed to be a population of over two hundred thousand persons now in a district which, six years ago, was almost without an inhabitant, and where at that time immigrants could with difficulty be found for what appeared to be a precarious venture, there is now almost a rush of would-be settlers, and great care is required in sifting the numerous applications for grants. I have only to look about me in order to note the air of contentment and affluence that everywhere prevails. If ever there was a case in which has been realised the ambition of statesmen, as described by our English poet, "To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land, and read their history in a nation's eyes," it would seem to be in this favoured corner of the province of the Punjab.

GREAT SERVICES RECOGNISED.

I observe that in your address you attribute this remarkable triumph to British philanthrophy, organising power and engineering skill—I am glad that you have included the two latter among the causes of success, for it is certainly true that no small share of the credit is due to the able officers who devised or have superintended the execution of this magnificent scheme, among whom I may mention Colonel Ottley, Colonel Jacob, and Mr. Preston—to the engineers who have carried it out, and who, with a precision of detail never before attempted, have brought the water literally to the door of each tenant as he has entered upon his holding, and to the Colonization Officer, Captain Popham Young who has accompanied me here to-day, and who both by his ingenious and successful sub-division of squares upon principles that have been equally acceptable to the settlers and helpful to the administration, and by his institution of the admirable system of Punchayets for the settlement by arbitration of your local disputes, and by his paternal influence over the colonists has done so much for the rapid development of this infant Utopia. (Applause.) I also may for my part include in the tribute of our well-merited praise the sturdy and sensible men of the Punjab, who, leaving their old homes, have girt up their loins and have marched forth with confident courage to this new land of promise.

GRATITUDE OF THE COLONISTS.

While expressing your thanks for the benefits which you thus enjoy, you conform to what appears to be the hallowed practice of all Indian deputations by asking for a little more. (Laughter.) Your first request is for a military cantonment at Lyallpore. I sympathise with your marked ardour, but I am informed by my military advisers that there are other places better suited for the proposed disposition. Next you ask for certain pecuniary advantages. The first of them is a remission of the ground rent that is levied on all town lands in the settlement. I do not think that this is a reasonable request, and I see no chance of its being granted. The second is that the revenue thus raised may be conceded to the Municipalities for local use. Now I must point out to you that the fund realised from the sale proceeds of sites has already been handed over to the Municipality of Lyallpore, and while I am willing to consider any fresh appeal on its own merits, I must observe that in one respect you go far to justify the character of the precocious infant by opening your mouths rather wide in your early years Thirdly, you ask for quicker trains and better goods sidings at the stations. All these will come in good time. You must not be in too great a hurry. You conclude by asking me to give you some special service to perform in the discharge of your gratitude to Government. I appreciate the offer and the spirit in which it is made, but for the present the only service that I would impose upon you is that of developing the colony of which you are the parents, of living in peace and concord with your neighbours, and of setting an example of loyal citizenship to other parts of this great and flourishing province. (Applause.)

## A GRAND DUKE AS HAMLET.

### AN ORIGINAL CONCEPTION OF THE PART.

A ST. PETERSBURG correspondent gives some detail of the remarkable performance of "Hamlet" during Carnival week at the palace of the Grand Duke Constantine. The play was not only acted in Russian, the text having been translated in an exemplary manner by the Grand Duke, but the Duke himself impersonated Hamlet. The Grand Duke's conception of the part of Hamlet was quite original, and his portrayal of the character differed from that usually seen on the stage. His acting earned not only the applause of the audience, but the cordial thanks of the Czar and Czarina. The play was not given in its entirety; only the third and fourth scenes of Act III., the fifth, sixth, and seventh scenes of Act IV., and the fifth act were rendered. The programme was the work of the Duke's own hand, and was carried out in fourteenth century Gothic style, with drawings representing scenes in the play.


VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.


## "THE MADRAS LAND HILL."

IT is over twenty years since the most eminent Judge who has ever adorned the Madras Bench declared emphatically that he was "not in the least able to understand this Act, VIII of 1865," the Madras Rent Recovery Act; and for two decades proposals for amending it have been "under consideration." Finally, on the 13th March 1898, a Bill was actually introduced in the Madras Legislative Council, and the hope was then expressed that this all-important and long-delayed reform would at last be accomplished. But a year has passed since the Madras Tenancy Bill was introduced, and now, it will be seen from the Memorandum of the Legislative Department this Bill has been so extensively and radically re-cast, that in many respects it is almost impossible to recognise it in its original form. It affords the most surprising instance of "second thoughts" in legislation that has probably ever been seen in India. We are glad, however, to recognise the fact that the criticisms offered on the original draft have been so effective. With regard even to the terminology of the Bill radical changes have been effected—changes which were first recommended by a critic in these columns. The title of the measure itself will in future be, as was suggested, "The Madras Land Bill"; and the misleading terms of "rent," "landlord" and "tenant" have been altered, as was also suggested, to "landrevenue," "landholder," and "ryot." But these are minor alterations. The most radical change of all is the total abolition of the artificial distinction, imported from Bengal, of "occupancy" and "non-occupancy" ryots—a distinction which we challenged at the time as "of a novel and very revolutionary character," and which was subsequently deprecated in a very able minute by Mr. Justice Shephard, then officiating as Chief Justice. It was this point, it may be remembered, that the late Mr. Grose, in introducing the Bill, referred to as having been insisted upon by the Government of India. "With regard to occupancy rights," he said "we are more restricted than with regard to any other point of the Bill. . . . If we do not agree in our Council to legislate for securing occupancy rights in the way we have done, by saying that after a certain period every ryot shall have an occupancy right, the Bill will be taken out of our hands and legislation will take place in Calcutta, just like the Imperial legislation that took place in the case of the Bengal Tenancy Bill passed long ago." It remains to be seen what view the Government of India will take of this radical change in the original Bill. As we remarked at the time:—"The position is a curious and not altogether a dignified one, and should it happen,—we do not say that it will or ought to happen—that these provisions are not approved by the Madras Legislature, it would probably be better that the alternative suggested by the Government of India should be adopted." It will be seen that in lieu of these provisions there has been substituted "an almost entirely new Chapter, which is intended to embody a declaration, the want of which has long been felt, of the various rights of a ryot in respect of his holding." It the Government of India can be persuaded to alter this new Chapter as an efficient substitute, the difficulty will be solved.

We have said enough to show how important are these latest developments of local agrarian legislation and we must reserve fuller comment on these and other points for another occasion. It should be remembered, however, that the Bill in its latest form, and the Memorandum explaning it, are not to be taken in any way as final or conclusive. The Bill as amended is the work of the official members of the Select Committee only, the non-official members having refused to attend when it sat last summer at Ootacamund; and further, the modifications were carried only by "the majority" of that Committee. The Select Committee that will continue the discussion will be practically new, and may possibly modify the modifications extensively and once radicalimore.—*Madras Mail.*

## ALLEGED MUTINY AT TRINCOMALIE.

### DISCONTENTED GUNNERS.

FOR days past there have been persistent rumours in Colombo of a mutiny amongst the Royal Artillery having broken out at Trincomalie. Every effort evidently has been made by the Military authorities to hush up the affair, but, after one or two unsuccessful attempts to glean particulars of the occurrence, we are in a position this morning (31st March) to present our readers with the general facts of the case which have been verified as far as possible.

For some time past disaffection has existed amongst the detachment of the Royal Artillery stationed at Trincomalie. A cause is not difficult to discover, and a perusal of the subjoined narrative will sufficeutly suggest it. Matters reached a climax one day last week. Great irritation had been provoked by an order curtailing the hours at which the canteen should be opened. The men suppressed their irritation for a while, but when, as they considered, insult was added to injury by their officer filling up the interval with a long marching order parade, the rank and file took no pains to conceal their discontent. This, as a matter of course coming to the notice of Major W. R. W. James, the officer commanding the 34th Company of the Royal Artillery in Trincomalie, he, at the close of the parade, asked any man who had any complaints to make to fall out. The answer was no less prompt than astonishing, for nearly half the Company fell out and most of the men complained that, through the Major's own orders, the canteen hours has been cut down so fine that, in the middle of the day, they were only enable to have half an hour—from 1 to 1-30 p.m.—wherein to partake of reasonable refreshments. The canteen was not open again until the evening. The man represented that they scarcely had time to get a drink. After taking down the substance of these complaints the men were dismissed one after the other, and the majority adjourned to the canteen where they relieved their pent-up feelings in song and chorus. R. A. music is never at any time of a dulcet description. On this occasion, it may be that the men made considerable noise, although we are assured that it was no more than usual. Anyway, the vocalisation of these disgusted Tommies appeared to grate upon the finer susceptibilities or the artistic senses of Major James, who, after putting up with the noise for a while, went out and closed the canteen an hour earlier than customary, viz., at 8 p.m., instead of 9 p.m., and followed it up by ordering all the men to their barracks. This provoked the men beyond endurance and they went off hooting, hissing and alternately cheering and swearing revenge. Calling upon the officers of the Company to accompany him to the men's quarters, for the declared purpose of enforcing order, Major James led the way to the barracks. On reaching there all the disaffected men were found to be in one room, and the Commanding Officer called upon the Non-Commissioned Officers and men occupying the next room to form a sort of picket to prevent the men breaking out of barracks. He then went inside and ordered the men to bed. The results which rapidly followed disclosed a very serious spirit of insubordination, to call it by no uglier name. The room in which the men were was lit by a lamp and one gunner seizing a basin threw it at the lamp and broke it and the whole place was in darkness. The men, so it is alleged, then commenced throwing all sorts of missiles—bottles and basins—at their officer, none of which, however, hit him, and they proceeded to follow up their lawless acts by wrecking the furniture of the room. Forms, tables and trestles were collected and thrown down the hill on top of which the barracks are situated, and the basins and plates followed, a general smash-up ensuing. After they had fairly exhausted the spirit of mischief animating them, the majority desisted and went to bed, and at 9 o'clock Major James proceeded to his own quarters and had dinner. We understand that a searching enquiry into the affair was instituted by H. E. the Major-General, who held a parade and addressed the men. What the result of this was we have no information, but it would appear as if the men's grievances were deemed to be substantial ones, for, since the enquiry, the canteen has been opened as usual, though it has been placed out of bounds for the Highland Light Infantry.—*Ceylon Independent.*

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 4th April, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ..... inches | 29·792 |
| Temperature of the Air ..... degrees | 82·5 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ..... | 76·9 |
| Dew Point ..... | 74·9 |
| Relative humidity of Air ..... | 0·783 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ... | 0·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees | 87·8 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ..... | 76·5 |
| General Directions of wind* ..... | NW., ESE, W. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles | 196 |

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT—APRIL 4.

10 p.m. ... 80·2

WEDNESDAY—APRIL 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 78·4 |
| 10 a.m. | 83·3 |
| 2 p.m | 86·3 |
| 4 p.m. | 86·6 |

## AXEL ORLING'S AMAZING INVENTION.

AXEL ORLING is a Swede, twenty-nine years of age, and an electrical engineer, who has already taken out ninety-two patents in the field of his profession; and it is asserted that, in conjunction with Mr. J. T. Armstrong, of London, he has invented a submarine torpedo which can be steered at will without any ship or shore attachment.

"You surely don't mean to tell me, Mr. Orling," said the interviewer, "that, standing on the seashore, or on the deck of a ship, you can direct the course of a torpedo towards its objective without the aid of an electric wire or some other means of material communication between you and it?"

"That I certainly can do," replied the young Swedish scientist, "and not only that, but if the torpedo is not used, after all, for destructive purposes, I can in like manner bring it back to my feet like a boomerang."

"Really? But what then, if I may ask, is the general principle on which you work this miracle? Magnetism? Wireless telegraphy?"

"No; if you ask me to express the general principle of my invention I may say, briefly, that it is a new means of transmitting motor power by means of rays of light."

"X rays?" asked the interviewer.

"Well, I am not exactly prepared to give them a name," was the cautious reply, "but the light which I transmit from the controlling or steering apparatus on shore (or ship) to the torpedo attachment is transmuted there into electrical induction."

"But is not that something like the wireless telegraphy of Signor Marconi?"

"No; the difference between him and me is this, that I can concentrate my waves of light, while he cannot do this with his waves of sound."

"Just so; and you call this a new means of transmitting electrical power?"

"Yes; that is the best way of putting it."

"But your torpedo is a submarine one?"

"Yes; its course is ten feet below the surface of the water; while the receiving rod, which forms our bond of visual connexion between the torpedo and our transmitting station, or steering point is a foot out of water, though this elevation may be made greater according to need."

"But what is the speed of your submarine mine?"

"About twenty-two knots."

"And you say you can make it more in any direction you like?"

"Certainly. I have already done so, as all the official world at Stockholm can testify. In fact, I can exercise absolute control on the direction of my torpedo, as well as on its explosive power. It will persistently follow the object at which it is aimed unless deflected by the will of the operator. Moreover, it may be turned aside to attack any other vessel presenting itself within its range. Again, the operator has complete power over the detonating pistol, so that under all circumstances he may make the torpedo harmless should it strike the wrong object."

"But, Mr. Orling, suppose this vessel aimed at were fenced round with torpedo netting?"

"Oh, that wouldn't help it, as I have devised what I call a pioneer attachment" to my torpedo, of which the function is to tear aside ship netting, and thus open the way for the advance of our mine. Or, I may put it in this way. A lesser torpedo is enclosed within a bigger one, like a baby, say, in the breast of its mother. The baby we can detach from its mother, and send on ahead to tear the netting, while its parent follows through the gap thus produced with explosive ruin in her bosom."

"And within what space-limits do you claim to direct the movements of your torpedo?"

"As far as the eye—naked, or with the aid of a telescope—can reach; that is to say, from the shore to the horizon, which is about six miles. But, of course, if I take my stand on a shore-height, or on the deck of a ship, my area of view will be very much wider."

"But how about darkness, when you cannot see?"

"Oh, yes. I can see the whereabouts of my torpedo even in the dark by means of an electric lamp, surmounting the rod projecting out of the water—a lamp, on the other hand, which cannot be visible to the enemy by reason of the fact that its shade is always turned towards him."

"How about your torpedo itself? Is that also new?"

"Yes; though Whitehead's and other existing torpedoes may continue to be used, fitted with our attachment. But one main advantage of my invention is that it renders possible the use of smaller torpedoes than are now in use, so that the operator can select and launch one proportionate to the size of the vessel to be destroyed."

"And the cost?"

"Is no more than that of the existing torpedo, while my steering apparatus for use on shore, or on ship-deck, will only cost about £200, and the torpedo attachment constituting the medium for the reception and transmutation of the transmitted force—say £20."

But Mr. Orling does not stop short at this great advance in torpedo warfare. He declares that his invention will, in time, render superfluous the use of wires for telephone purposes.

## INSANITY AMONG NEW YORK WOMEN.

### HOW CAUSED AND WHY SPREADING.

A RECENT development of insanity among women in New York is said to be causing great concern to the authorities and to scientists. During the present month (the *Morning Leader* correspondent tells us) sixty cases have already been received in the insane ward of Bellevue Hospital, mostly women, and twenty to thirty of these being middle-class housekeepers and servants. The noted specialist, Dr. Elton, says that American women of the middle classes remain too much indoors, drink extravagantly of coffee, and brood too much over their inability to compete with the wealthy women whose doings are advertised in the daily Press. This is the great cause of insanity. They also seem to thirst for notoriety. One beautiful woman threw vitriol over her own face, and informed the police that she was the victim of an outrage by a noted clubman. Another, who wished to go on the stage, jumped from a ferry boat hoping to be saved but was drowned.

## PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th March 1899, on 17·28 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (estimated.) | Total Earnings |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 300 | 500 | — | 800 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 17 | 29 | — | 46 |
| For previous 9 weeks of half-year. | 3,207 | 4,426 | 13 | 7,656 |
| Total for 11 weeks... | 3,507 | 4,926 | 13 | 8,456 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 179 | 470 | 5 | 654 |
| Per mile of Ry do. | 11 | 27 | .. | 38 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 1,471 | 4,555 | 100 | 6,126 |

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 146
Ditto to date ..... „ 7,330

## B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th March, 1899, on 461 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Total Traffic for the week | 76,000 | 2,20,000 | 4,000 | 3,00,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 165 | 477 | 9 | 651 |
| For previous 10 weeks of half year. | 8,73,012 | 22,77,225 | 30,399 | 31,80,576 |
| Total for 11 weeks .. | 9,49,012 | 24,97,225 | 34,339 | 34,80,576 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 45,786 | 1,84,100 | 2,066 | 2,31,932 |
| Per mile of Ry do. | 99 | 399 | 5 | 503 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 6,04,239 | 21,31,641 | 49,688 | 27,85,518 |

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 68,068
Ditto to date ..... „ 6,95,028


FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath,—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stopr decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s, 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 38, Farringdon Road, London, England.


## THE QUEEN AT BOULOGNE.

MR. ALBERT D. VANDAM in the *Westminster* writes:—"The days follow, but are not like each other," said Jean Jacques Rousseau. Queen Victoria lands at Boulogne this afternoon, and the proverb will probably recur to her with full force, for she cannot fail to remember that auspicious August day nearly forty-four years ago when she set her foot on that same patch of French soil which she has never trodden since. Her recollections will perhaps not be wholly untinged with sadness, but there will be also much cause for thankfulness. Like the lives of the meanest of her subjects, her Majesty's has not been free from domestic sorrows and trials, but throughout them all she has been able to count on the unswerving loyalty and affection of her people. It would be surprising indeed if her reign—the longest on record since that of Louis XIV., and full of epoch-making events—had been without its errors and false starts, but the English were and are too sensible not to distinguish between the Constitutional Sovereign and her responsible advisers, and neither political animus nor national disaffection ever aimed its barbed shaft at the Highest Lady of the Land.

But for that barbed shaft, the son of the man who bade her welcome on that memorable August day might—nay, probably would—be alive and in a position to bid her welcome to-day. And Queen Victoria, with her deep-seated though often silent affections, cannot but reflect what that welcome would be, to judge by what it was then. Without attaching undue importance to reported hostile demonstrations at Nice and commissary newspaper articles like those of MM. de Cassagnac and Drumont, it is interesting to recall that gorgeous scene of nearly nine lustres ago. Of the three principal actors in it only one remains, namely, the octogenarian Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, for although the Prince of Wales and the then Princess Victoria (Empress Frederick) accompanied their parents, they were too young to play a prominent part, and the Empress Eugenie was prevented by her condition from travelling to the coast. In fact, the Emperor left his consort at Biarritz, and returned alone to Paris at the end of July, and for more than a fortnight occupied himself personally and constantly with the smallest particulars of the Queen's visit to the capital, the whole of the programme of which was settled by him.

On Friday, August 17, 1855, he and his suite took train to Boulogne, although his Royal guests were not expected to arrive until the next day. At his arrival, the Imperial host was immediately informed that, owing to its heavy tonnage, the yacht conveying the Royal party would not be able to effect a landing until high tide at 1 p.m., on Saturday. On that day the Emperor was astir betimes, and went to the camp occupied by the troops under the command of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers. A few years previously, while he was only the Prince-President of the Second Republic, he had on the occasion of a visit to Strasburg been hailed with intense enthusiasm in the city that had been the scene of one of his bitterest fiascos. The contrast between those two days must have been indeed startling. On the one, he was bundled into a post-chaise as a prisoner to be taken to Paris, with an almost certain terrible fate overhanging him; on the other, he was greeted as the saviour of France, and even to the least observant, the Imperial Crown seemed already then within his grasp. Startling though that contrast was, it must have been mild to that which could not have failed to obtrude itself on the mind of Napoleon III. on that splendid autumn morning at Boulogne while he reviewed the legions encamped there; the legions which a few hours later would take up their positions from Wimereux on the right to Porsel on the left, to do homage to the Sovereign of a country which had been the most irreconcilable foe of the founder of his House, of a country in which he had been an exile for several years, and whose journalists had treated his pretensions to the throne of France with derision, if not with scorn. And those heights which directly would swarm with those legions in the full panoply of military pomp and splendour, had they, the heights, not witnessed a second and more lamentable fiasco than that of Strasburg—more lamentable by the element of burlesque connected with that performance of his with the tame eagle, and which had made him the laughing-stock of the whole world?

"Yet," says an eye-witness" not a gleam of pride or joy lighted up the Sphinx-like mask of Napoleon III. If his eyes, like those of other human beings, were the windows of his soul, their blinds were down most of the time. The mask remained a blank while its owner stood at the head of a regiment of lancers and one of dragoons which lined the route from the landing-stage to the railway station." For in those days the trains did not stop alongside the boats. On the bridge crossing the Liane there were 200 sappers, bearded like the Pard, shouldering their axes, wearing their white leathern aprons, and standing three deep in serried ranks.

Shortly after 1 p.m., the vessel, escorted by its flotilla, appeared in the offing, but the Queen had to remain on board for nearly another hour before it was moored, to the thunder of the salutes from the forts. The Emperor, who had been on horseback the whole of the morning, who, in fact, preferred that mode of locomotion on all important occasions because it showed him off to greater advantage, was standing by his charger. The moment, however, that the gangway, magnificently upholstered in purple velvet and its boarding covered by a carpet to match, was secure, he crossed it, and, after having kissed the Queen's hand, offered her his arm to assist her in landing; Prince Albert and the Royal children coming immediately behind the Imperial host and his principal guest. A splendid roomy barouche, intended to hold six persons, and lined with white satin stood waiting to convey the Royal Family. There were only two horses but such a pair for apart from Louis Napoleon's love of horseflesh he had spent his time in England with advantage in that respect. The purchasing of expensive horseflesh in France to cope with Louis Napoleon's advent to the Imperial throne. The Court carriages of Louis Philippe and their cattle were simply ridiculous by their shabbiness and inferiority. The Emperor himself did not enter the vehicle; he mounted his horse once and took his place to the right, the left being taken by Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers. The head of the procession started amidst tremendous cheers from the crowd; at the same time, though the air rang with shouts of "Vive la Reine!" there was not a single shout of "Vive l'Angleterre!" and it has ever been thus. The writer's experience dates from over forty-three years, and during that time, whether at Cherbourg, Paris, Nice, or Biarritz, he has heard Queen Victoria acclaimed to the echo; but he has never, positively never, heard the country over which Victoria reigns apostrophised in a similar fashion. The goodwill, whatever may be said to the contrary, is extended to the Sovereign only, and the heir to her throne has a considerable part of its inheritance even while his august mother in alive; but Queen Victoria's subjects collectively have no share in it.

The train did not leave Boulogne until close upon three, though the original arrangement had been for half-past one. When it reached Paris it was dark, but too early for the illuminations which had been projected along the line of the boulevards from the then recently opened Boulevard de Strasbourg to the Madeleine. Event that feature was an extra in the programme of the reception; it had been planned spontaneously by the tenants of the buildings along the route "in honour of the Queen." On the other hand, there was not sufficient daylight for the crowds to distinguish the Sovereign's features, the light-ed carriage lamps only tending to make darkness visible. But the Parisians, having heard that her Majesty had expressed a wish to be conveyed to St. Cloud in an open carriage, took note of her intention, and acknowledged it with ringing cheers.

"The days follow, but do not resemble each other." We must not complain that roses have thorns, but be thankful that amidst the thorns there still are roses. And amongst the many sad remembrances that must naturally beset the thoughts of our Sovereign, there is one supremely consoling one: England is greater than it was at her accession. She has not only lived to contribute to its greatness, but has lived to enjoy the fruits of it.

## AN IDYLL IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.

A JACKDAW and a magpie, who have for some week past been keeping devoted company, have, states Mr T. Digby Pigott in a letter to the *Times*, taken possession of and repaired an old nest on the top of a tall thorn tree in St. James's Park. One morning the magpie was sitting within a foot or two of the nest, which is of the ordinary magpie build, protected from above by a substantial umbrella of sticks, and, as he flew away with a low chuckle when disturbed, the jackdaw—apparently, from the attention paid to her, the hen bird—looked out from within to see what was the matter. The species are closely

## WRITERS AND READERS.

THE day before illness struck him down, Mr. Rudyard Kipling amused himself by reading advance sheets of the "Memoirs of Sergeant Bourgogne." These had been sent him by the American publisher, for only now is the work being issued. The gallant sergeant was with Bonaparte in many a fight, and his account of these diverted Mr. Kipling. The latter, on being taken over a New York book-printing office, equipped to perfection, made the remark, "You do all this in America, and still some of you appear to doubt whether you can govern two islands." He meant the Philippines and Cuba.

Mr. Zangwill speaks with much pleasure of the trip to America from which he has just returned. He was away eight months, and he means to return to America in the autumn for the purpose of superintending the production of his play, "Children of the Ghetto." Mr. Zangwill came across an infant prodigy in literature—a little Polish girl who had written a book at the age of eleven. At thirteen, after two years' residence in America, she translated it into English. Now it has reached the dignity of a book, with a foreword by Mr. Zangwill. It describes the inner feelings of the poor Jewish immigrant leaving Europe to try fortune in America.

One of the most expensive books ever published—surely it must be that—is about to be issued by Messrs. Goupil and Co. Its object is to illustrate and describe the great masters in the Loure Gallery. The English edition will be limited to twenty-five copies, the price being £96 net. It seems that fully half the copies have already been subscribed for. The writers include the best known authorites on French art, each to his own school. The work is appearing in twelve parts, with altogether, close upon three hundred illustrations. Upon those, needless to say, every care and great expense have been lavished.

The Dean of Ripon has been editing a volume of sermons by Dr. Jowet the late Master of Balliol. Mr. Murry will publish the volume within the next few days, under the title "Sermons by Benjamin Jowett." The sermons are in two sets—biographical and miscellaneous. The biographies are very various in the characters they bring under review. Dr. Jowett seems to have intended to make a regular series of such sermons, but he did not quite carry that intention into effect. Those here given were preached one by one as some great character struck his imagination, or in the case of his contemporaries, as one and another passed away.

Under the title "The English Bookman's Library," Messrs. Kegan Paul are to publish at short intervals a series of handbooks dealing in the history of books, their printers, binders, and collectors, in our own country. The subjects for the different volumes have been carefully chosen, so as to fill gaps in the existing literature, avoiding any duplication of work which has already been well done. The first volume will be "English Embroidered Bindings," by Mr. Cyril Davenport. To this Mr. Alfred Pollard has contributed a general introduction on the part which England has played in the world of books.

There will shortly be published by Messrs. Putnam a book resulting from a trip which two American ladies made last summer to Klondyke. They were Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock, the widow of the late Commander Hitchcock, of the United States Navy, and Miss Van Buren, a grand-daughter of President Van Buren. Mrs. Hitchcock kept a journal faithfully recording her experiences, and it is the contents of it that form the book. The party had variety enough, and occasionally a touch of hardship, from the time they went "on the trail" until they again reached civilisation. The volume has many pictures and a map of Alaska.

Mr. Stephen Gwynn is contributing the new volume to the Highways and Byways Series of travel and topography, published by Messrs. Macmillan. In it he will conduct his readers to the picturesque and interesting surroundings of Donegal, Derry, and Antrim. He has been seconded in his literary tour by the familliar and delicate pencil of Mr. Hugh Thomson. The latter is, of course, best known for his studies of life and character in various classics of English literature. Here he will appear as an illustrator of landscape. They both will be published shortly.

Admiral Sir W. R. Mends was very well known in the naval service, especially in his last office as director of transports. His life, based on his journal and correspondence, will be published next week by Mr. Murray. The volume has been prepared by Mr. Bowen S. Meuds, the son of the Admiral, and has portraits and illustrations. "In placing this outline of my father's long career and service before the public," says Mr. Meuds, "I am carrying out a duty which he wished me to undertake." Admiral Mends saw service in almost every quarter of the globe, including the Crimea. His letters, written from there, deal in a very straightforward way with the waste of men and money during that campaign.

M. Emile Thomas, one of the professors of the University of Lille, is known in France as an ardent student of Roman history. A book by him on "Roman Life Under the Cæsars" is to be issued in English by Mr. Fisher Unwin. M. Thomas has attempted a task which he himself feels to be as difficult as it is fascinating. He has endeavoured to reanimate the whole daily life of that great empire from whose fragments there sprang so many of the nations of the earth. He endeavors to dispel the vagueness of ancient history, aiming, for example, to make a gladiatorial show as real as a Drury Lane pantomime. There will be many illustrations.

"On the Edge of the Empire" is the title of a volume of stories of India which Mr. Heinemann is bringing out. It is by Mr. Edgar Jepson and Captain Beamish Messrs. Chatto are to republish at six shillings a story, "As a Man Sows," by Mr. William Westall, which, so far, has only appeared in three volumes. They have nearly a six penny edition of Wilkie Collins's story "The Dead Secret." "Black Beauty," a story by the late Anna Sewell, has already had a wide popularity. It is about to be published by Messrs. Jarrold at sixpence.—Mr. Fisher Unwin has two novels almost ready, "An Earthly Fulfilment," by Mr. John Reay Watson, an Australian writer, and "Marguerite de Roberval," by Mr. T. G. Marquis, a Canadian. Messrs. Hutchinson and Co. will publish immediately a new story of mystery by Mr. B. L. Farjeon entitled "Samuel Boyd of Catchpole Square."

Mr. Justin McCarthy is engaged upon an appreciation of Mr. Gladstone to form a chapter of his forthcoming reminiscences. The "Gardener" is the title of a new penny weekly which Messrs. Cassell are to publish. It will be practical, aiming at being a help alike to amateurs and professionals.—Two volumes are announced by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton "Looking Forward, or Young People's Problems," by Dr. Miller, and "Christian perfection," by Dr. Taylor Forsyth, Messrs Nisbet announce a life of Mr. F. W. Crossley, who was much identified with mission work in Manchester. It is by Professor Rendel Harris. Canon Hammond, of St. Anstell, is the author of a work "The Church and Her Accusers at the present time," which Messrs. Skeffington have nearly ready. "The Art of William Morris" will form the subject of the Easter Art Annual (the Easter number of the "Art Journal"), to be published towards the end of the present month. The monograph will be written by Mr. Lewis F. Day, and will be illustrated by about fifty designs and other works.

Mr. Murray intends to publish a new book on Constantinople, by Mr. Van Millingen, Professor of History at the famous Robert College, on the outskirts of the capital. The work is to be entitled "The Walls of Constantinople: Studies on the Topography of the Byzantine City and adjacent objects of interest." It will contain plans and illustrations. The author has been at great pains to identify sites of renowned buildings in the ancient city. He defines the limits of old Byzantium, describes the fortifications and internal arrangement of the city as left by Constantine, and the walls of Theodosius, Manuel Comnenus, Heraclius, Leo the Armenian, and those constructed on the sea face, along the Golden Horn, together with the harbours on the Sea of Marmora. We may also refer readers interested in this really great subject to Grosvenor's "Constantinople," published some time ago by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., which gives the history of the city from ancient to modern times.

Mr. Herbert Spencer, writing to Mr. H. C. Macpherson, author of the biography of Adam Smith, in the "Famous Scots" series, says: "I have learned much from your sketch of Adam Smith's life and work. It presents the essential facts in a lucid and interesting way. Especially am I glad to see that you have insisted upon the individualistic character of his teaching. It is well that his authority on the side of individualism should be put forward in these days of rampant Socialism, when the great mass of legislative measures extend public agency, and restrict private agency, the advocates of such measures being blind to the fact that by small steps they are bringing about a state in which the citizen will have lost all freedom."

*There are people who persist in forcing into their stomachs medicines that so weaken them that they are obliged to remain indoors for days in order to recover from their debilitating effects.—MUNYON.*

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Probably all of our readers know something of George W. Walker, of 627 Bourke St., Surry Hills, Sidney, N. S. W. He gives us this unusual and most remarkable experience:

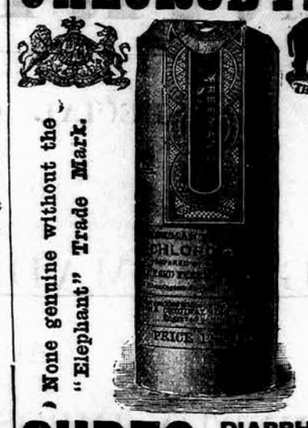
"After being a victim to typhoid, brain and rheumatic fevers in 1892, my system was left in a debilitated condition. Besides being very weak I had numerous abscesses on the lower part of my back and spine from which a great number of pieces of bone were taken. As fast as an abscess would appear and was lanced another would form. I was treated at two different hospitals without success, the surgeons in attendance informing me that I was suffering from blood poisoning. The abscesses continued to form and I was never without pain until six months ago I was induced to try

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

When I had taken the first bottle I found an improvement and after finishing twelve bottles I now feel as well as ever I did in my life. The old abscesses have all healed, new ones have ceased to come and my health is splendid. Before using the Sarsaparilla I weighed 154 lbs., and now after using a dozen bottles my weight is 200 lbs. Is not this a sure sign that I have been taking the champion blood purifier of the world?"

Wholesale Agents:—KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

# FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.



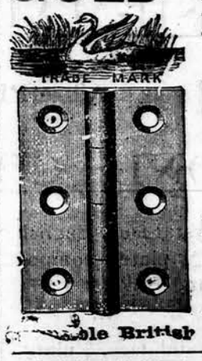

None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.

Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.

CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.

REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

# GOLD & Co.'s BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES



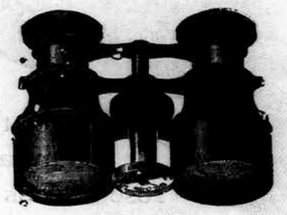

ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all reliable British Merchants.

# HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 73 Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should Look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.)

THE CELEBRATED "LYNX" POCKET FIELD GLASSES,



Rs. 25.

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4⅞ inches by 2¾ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.
OFFICES IN INDIA:
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HEAD OFFICES:
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# THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS

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"They are a Treasure."
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They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

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Are the sales of Liebig Company's Extract, and likely to increase more than ever as cooks learn that dainty nourishing gravies and entrees can be so much more easily and economically prepared by its use, than when all the Stock had to be made in the kitchen. For handiness, flavour and wholesomeness, there is nothing to equal the original

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Supplied to The War Office; The India and Colonial Offices; The Bengal Commissariat; The Malakand Field Force; and All recent British Expeditions.

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PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR E. MARTIN.
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INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.

AGENTS:—TEACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co, Limited KEMP & Co., &c, &c

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RETAINS ITS PROPERTIES FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME, AND IS ADAPTED FOR USE IN ALL CLIMATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.

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SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

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A Delicious Jelly made in Half a minute by the mere addition of Boiling Water

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

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IN PINT PACKETS.
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# DRAWING an OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

*Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.*

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.

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CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it *you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations

"LANOLINE"

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN

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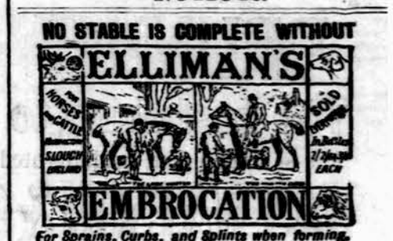


For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
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*Indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.

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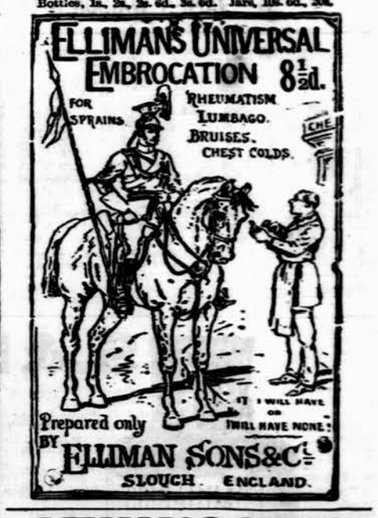
Bottles, 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. Jars, 10s. 6d., 20s.

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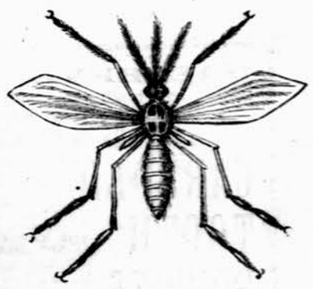
THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.

USE ATKINSON'S ONLY AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Only genuine with "White Rose" Trade Mark.
Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited, 24, Old Bond Street, London.

# "SKEEVIT"



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It also cures prickly heat.

In 1½ oz. bottles suitable for pocket, at 1/- and in 3 oz. stoppered bottles at 2/- and 6 oz. 4/-.

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"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

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"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."
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In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

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The best thing to do in the East

is to drink a pure, unadulterated and wholesome Whisky

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is drunk everywhere and every day in India, and is pure, unadulterated and wholesome, as it is distilled from pure malt only at

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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WATERPROOF.

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Full Cream.

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CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER — Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best Dental Preservative. They sweeten the Breath and prevent Infection by Inhalation. THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY DENTIFRICES. — CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE

THE SHAHZADA liked CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER so much that he ordered a large supply for home use.

6d., 1/-, 1/6, and 1-lb. 5/- Tins. — 6d., 1/-, and 1/6 Pots.

AVOID IMITATIONS, WHICH ARE NUMEROUS AND UNRELIABLE.

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

*Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.*

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"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

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IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

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| Sterling Silver, crystal face, English Keyless lever, ¾ plate, compensation Balance and Breguet Palladium Spring ... ... ... | Cash Rs. 63, Credit Rs. 70. | BREGUET PALLADIUM. BREGUET PALLADIUM. BREGUET PALLADIUM. |
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PEARS
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Perfect health
for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the blush-rose attends the habitual use of
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YOU CAN TAKE

MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.

It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

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1/-, 2/6, and (triple size) 5/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the World.

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FER BRAVAIS BRAVAIS' IRON in concentrated drops. most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.

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